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 ********** STN Columbus **********
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:56:29 ON 16 SEP 2002
=> file biosis,caba,caplus,embase,japio,lifesci,medline,scisearch,uspatfull
=> e conkle harold/au
E1       28   CONKLE H N/AU
E2       10   CONKLE H NICHOLAS/AU
E3        0 --> CONKLE HAROLD/AU
E4        1   CONKLE HAROLD N/AU
E5        1   CONKLE J/AU
E6       16   CONKLE J P/AU
E7       13   CONKLE JAMES P/AU
E8        1   CONKLE JOHN/AU
E9        3   CONKLE JOHN R/AU
E10       1   CONKLE K S/AU
E11       1   CONKLE KATHRYN S/AU
E12      67   CONKLE M T/AU

=> s e1-e4
L1       39 ("CONKLE H N"/AU OR "CONKLE H NICHOLAS"/AU OR "CONKLE HAROLD"/AU
            OR "CONKLE HAROLD N"/AU)

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2       37 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 37 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L2  ANSWER 1 OF 37  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN  2002:470364  CAPLUS
DN  137:143390
TI  Commercial-scale recovery of hexavalent chromium for recycle water by
    anion liquid-liquid extraction (A-LLX)
AU  Monzyk, Bruce;  ***Conkle, H. Nicholas***  ; Rose, J. Kevin; Chauhan,
    Satya P.
CS  Battelle, Columbus, OH, USA
SO  International Solvent Extraction Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, Mar.
    17-21, 2002 (2002), 755-761 Publisher: South African Institute of Mining
    and Metallurgy, Marshalltown, S. Afr.
    CODEN: 69CSJ8; ISBN: 1-919783-25-3
DT  Conference; (computer optical disk)
LA  English
AB  Com.-scale liq.-liq. extn. recovery of hexavalent chromium from surface
    finishing process water by using Alamine 336 has been successfully
    demonstrated. Cr(VI) levels in the raffinate were low enough for
    discharge to surface waters. Less than three years payback is expected
    and depends on feed chromium concn., flow rate, and chromium conc. recycle
    value. Landfill disposal is avoided. Chromium recycling enables
    continued use of high performance chromium esp. in aerospace applications.
    Testing has been performed at two sites. About 1,135,200 L of feed were
    processed at site 1. Hexavalent chromium removal by using three extn.
    stages was consistently .gtoreq.99% with residuals .ltoreq.0.1 mg/L.
    Entrained orgs. were 30-120 mg/L. Solids and stable emulsion formation
    were controlled by using pH.
RE.CNT  7    THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
         ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2  ANSWER 2 OF 37  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN  2000:608605  CAPLUS
DN  133:213049
TI  Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial cysts
    and oocysts
IN  ***Conkle, Harold N.***  ; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.;
    Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce;
    Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA  Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO  PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT  Patent
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LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial oocysts from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the oocysts from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the oocysts using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated oocysts, washing the bleached oocysts, concg. the sterile washed oocysts and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial oocysts, and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1996:39571 CAPLUS
DN 124:178118
TI Recycling spent poly(methyl methacrylate) plastic media blasting beads
AU Bigg, D. M.; Barry, R. G.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Rockswold, A. O.
CS Columbus, OH, USA
SO Annual Technical Conference - Society of Plastics Engineers (1995), 53rd(Vol. 3), 3662-5
CODEN: ACPED4; ISSN: 0272-5223
PB Society of Plastics Engineers
DT Journal
LA English
AB An alternative technique was developed and described to recycle the fines from very-high-mol.-wt. PMMA blasting media.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:889482 CAPLUS
DN 123:295574
TI Development of solid waste generation baselines for ten Air Force bases
AU Barrett, Richard E.; ***Conkle, H. Nicholas*** ; Raghavan, J. K.; Kim, B. C.; Creamer, Kurt S.; Annamraju, Gopal
CS Battelle, Columbus, OH, USA
SO Proceedings, Annual Meeting - Air & Waste Management Association (1994), 87th(Vol. 12, Solid Waste Management), 22 pp. Paper 94-MP18.06
CODEN: PAMEE5; ISSN: 1052-6102
PB Air & Waste Management Association
DT Journal
LA English
AB Development of solid waste generation baselines for ten Air Force bases is described.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:889483 CAPLUS
DN 123:295575
TI Management plans for reducing solid wastes disposed to landfills from ten Air Force bases
AU ***Conkle, H. Nicholas*** ; Barrett, Richard E.; Creamer, Kurt S.;

Raghavan, J. K.; Kim, B. C.; Annamraju, Gopal
CS Battelle, Columbus, OH, USA
SO Proceedings, Annual Meeting - Air & Waste Management Association (1994), 87th(Vol. 12, Solid Waste Management), 15 pp. Paper 94-MP18.07
CODEN: PAMEE5; ISSN: 1052-6102
PB Air & Waste Management Association
DT Journal
LA English
AB Efforts are described, which identify waste redn./recycling options that will permit specific Air Force bases to meet or exceed the Air Force goal of a 50% redn. in disposal of solid wastes to landfills by 1997, and also identify legal, political, economic, and other issues assocd. with implementation of these alternatives.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1994:248965 CAPLUS
DN 120:248965
TI Pelletizing/reslurrying as a means of distributing and firing clean coal: final report
AU ***Conkle, H. N.***
CS Battelle, Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1992), DOE/PC/90166-T8; Order No. DE93005913, 227 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1993, 18(4), Abstr. No. 7523
DT Report
LA English
AB The primary objective of a program to develop a process to transport, handle, store, and utilize ultra-fine, ultra-clean (UFUC) coals was to devise a cost-effective method, based on conventional pelletization techniques, to transform the sludge-like filter cake produced in advanced flotation cleaning processes into a product which could be used like lump coal. A secondary objective was the prodn. of a pellet which could be readily converted into a coal water fuel (CWF) because the UFUC coal would ultimately be used as CWF. The resulting product would be a hard, waterproof pellet which could be easily reduced to small particle sizes and formulated with water into a liq. fuel.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1994:248964 CAPLUS
DN 120:248964
TI Molecular biological enhancement of coal biodesulfurization: final technical report
AU Litchfield, J. H.; Zupancic, T. J.; Kittle, J. D., Jr.; Baker, B.; Palmer, D. T.; Traunero, C. G.; Wyza, R. E.; Schweitzer, A.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; et al.
CS Battelle, Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1992), DOE/PC/89902-T14; Order No. DE93005814, 89 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1993, 18(4), Abstr. No. 7551
DT Report
LA English
AB Progress is reported in understanding Thiobacillus mol. biol., specially in the area of vector development. At the initiation of this program, the basic elements needed for performing genetic engineering in T. ferrooxidans were either not yet developed. Improved techniques are described which will make it easier to construct and analyze the genetic structure and metab. of recombinant T. ferrooxidans. The metab. of the model org. sulfur compd. dibenzothiophene (I) by certain heterotrophic bacteria was confirmed and characterized. Techniques were developed to analyze the metabolites of I, so that individual 4S pathway metabolites could be distinguished. These techniques are expected to be valuable when engineering org. sulfur metab. in Thiobacillus. Strain isolation techniques were used to develop pure cultures of T. ferrooxidans seven of which were assessed as potential recombinant hosts. The mixotrophic strain T. coprinus was also characterized for potential use as an electroporation host. A family of related Thiobacillus plasmids was discovered in the seven strains of T. ferrooxidans mentioned above. One of these plasmids, pTF191, was cloned into a pUC-based plasmid vector, allowing it to propagate in E. coli. A key portion of the cloned plasmid

was sequenced. This segment, which is conserved in all of the related plasmids characterized, contains the vegetative origin of DNA replication and a novel insertion sequence designated IS3091. The sequence of the DNA origin revealed that these Thiobacillus plasmids represent a unique class of replicons not previously described. The potentially useful insertion sequence IS3091 was identified as a new member of a previously undefined family of insertion sequences which include the E. coli element IS30.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1993:237349 CAPLUS
DN 118:237349
TI Pelletizing and reslurrying characteristics of ultrafine coal
AU ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Raghavan, J. K.; Jha, M. C.; Smit, F. J.
CS Process Eng. Dep., Battelle, Columbus, OH, 43201-2693, USA
SO Proc. - Inst. Briquet. Agglom., Bienn. Conf. (1992), Volume Date 1991, 22, 99-111
CODEN: PIBABP; ISSN: 0145-8701
DT Journal
LA English
AB This paper reports results of a U.S. Department of Energy supported project to develop the technol. for (1) producing pellets from ultra-clean, ultrafine coal filter cake (the product generated by most advanced coal cleaning processes), (2) storing, handling, and transporting these pellets, and (3) producing coal-water fuels from the pellets at the point of utilization. The key to this project is the integration of the pelletizing and reslurrying technol. This integration has been accomplished by selecting binders that both produce strong pellets and assist in the formulation of coal-water slurries with desirable properties. The paper includes results of pellet- and coal water fuel-prodn. testing. Pellet prodn. testing indicates that roller-and-die, disk, and extrusion pelletization techniques can be used to reconstitute ultra-clean and ultra-fine coal.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1992:493436 CAPLUS
DN 117:93436
TI Online coal slurry analyzer
AU ***Conkle, H. Nicholas*** ; Barnes, Russell H.
CS Battelle Mem. Inst., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Coal Prep. (Gordon & Breach) (1992), 11(1-2), 87-102
CODEN: COAPDY; ISSN: 0734-9343
DT Journal
LA English
AB Most coals cleaned by advanced or conventional techniques are processed in an aq. slurry. To optimize cleaning efficiency and control cleaning operations, more rapid feedback on the coals' ash and S content (while still in the slurry) is needed. Battelle has worked to evaluate and develop online slurry ash, solids content, and S anal. instrumentation and identify process control technologies. This paper summarizes: (1) the anal. principles employed, (2) equipment used in this full-scale prototype development/evaluation study and (3) results from tests with low-S Elkhorn, medium-S Ohio, and high-S Illinois No. 6 coals. Nuclear-based instruments allow rapid, accurate anal. of these coals.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1993:257844 CAPLUS
DN 118:257844
TI Physical characteristic measurements for reconstituted coal pellets
AU Raghavan, J. K.; ***Conkle, H. N.***
CS Process Eng. Dep., Battelle, Columbus, OH, 43201-2693, USA
SO Proc. - Inst. Briquet. Agglom., Bienn. Conf. (1992), Volume Date 1991, 22, 85-97
CODEN: PIBABP; ISSN: 0145-8701
DT Journal
LA English
AB Several phys. testing procedures (strength, durability, water resistance, etc.) that relate to the handling, transportation, and storage characteristics of coal pellets have been evaluated. The existing testing methods adopted by researchers have been carefully reviewed and compared

in order to understand and develop acceptable pellet/briquette testing procedures for coal. Data gathered from past coal reconstitution research have been collected to establish specific acceptance criteria for coal pellets and briquets. Details of the test procedures, findings, and the acceptance criteria are presented.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1992:493204 CAPLUS
DN 117:93204
TI Reconstitution of fine coal
AU ***Conkle, H. Nicholas*** ; Raghavan, J. K.
CS Battelle Mem. Inst., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Coal Prep. (Gordon & Breach) (1992), 11(1-2), 67-76
CODEN: COAPDY; ISSN: 0734-9343
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review, with 6 refs., on reconstitution of coal fines (e.g., briquetting and pelletization).

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1992:553305 CAPLUS
DN 117:153305
TI Advanced development of the nested fiber filter
AU Litt, Robert D.; ***Conkle, H. Nicholas*** ; Bennett, Richard K.
CS Battelle, Columbus, OH, 43201-2693, USA
SO Morgantown Energy Technol. Cent., [Rep.] DOE/METC (U. S. Dep. Energy) (1991), DOE/METC-91/6122, Proc. Annu. Coal-Fueled Heat Engines Gas Stream Cleanup 409-12
CODEN: MCDED8; ISSN: 0272-9253
DT Report
LA English
AB Testing is in progress with a 0.6 m2 nested film filter (NFF) module, including acoustic cleaning and regeneration. An acoustic profile within the test module shows attenuation in the freeboard above the filter and through the NFF bed. This attenuation of 126-116 db was greater than expected for the low-frequency driver (136 hz). The pulse combustor was relocated below the NFF bed to overcome the acoustic attenuation of the fibers. A higher intensity driver is being evaluated and will be tested if possible.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1994:275039 CAPLUS
DN 120:275039
TI Pelletizing/reslurrying as a means of distributing and firing clean coal
AU ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Raghavan, J. K.; Jha, M. C.; Smit, F.J.
CS Battelle Memal. Inst., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Proc. Int. Conf. Coal Slurry Technol., 16th (1991), 349-60 Publisher: Coal Slurry Technol. Assoc., Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 59RXAA
DT Conference
LA English
AB This paper reports early results of a project to develop the technol. for (1) producing pellets from ultra-clean, ultrafine coal filter cake (the product generated by most advanced coal cleaning processes), (2) storing, handling, and transporting these pellets, and (3) prodn. of coal-water fuels from the pellets. Additives necessary to produce acceptable coal-water slurries are added to the coal at the time the pellets are made. Thus, all that remains to be done at the user's site is to add water and mix. The key to this project is the integration of the pelletizing and reslurrying technol. This integration is attained by selecting binders that both produce strong pellets and assist in the formulation of coal-water slurries with desirable properties. The paper includes initial results of pellet- and coal water fuel-prodn. testing.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1992:238592 CAPLUS
DN 116:238592
TI Development of a coal cleaning control system: final report
AU ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Barnes, R. H.; Orban, J. E.; Webb, P. R.

CS Battelle Columbus Div., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1990), DOE/PC/79879-T1; Order No. DE92001668, 228 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1992, 17(1), Abstr. No. 4
DT Report
LA English
AB Online instrumentation for anal. of coal slurry ash, solids content, and S, including process control technol., was studied.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AN 1990:41744 CAPLUS
DN 112:41744
TI Removal of particulates from air streams using a lightly packed fiber bed
IN ***Conkle, H. Nicholas***
PA Battelle Memorial Institute, USA
SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 4861354	A	19890829	US 1988-226252	19880729
WO 9001363	A1	19900222	WO 1989-US3207	19890725
W: DK, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
EP 426757	A1	19910515	EP 1989-909474	19890725
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 04500034	T2	19920109	JP 1989-508796	19890725
PRAI US 1988-226252		19880729		
WO 1989-US3207		19890725		

AB Dust particles (av. diam. .ltoreq.50 .mu.m) are removed from waste gases by filtration through a nested array of fibers having a voidage of 90-96% and arranged around a central gas inlet pipe and also suspended on a reciprically moving screen above the bottom of the reactor. The gas passes through the inlet to the lower and of the filter and turns 180.degree. to pass through the entire filter to the gas outlet. Dust is removed from the filter by continuous or intermittent movement of the screen and gravity.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1987:52977 CAPLUS
DN 106:52977
TI Experimental testing of a catalytically treated coal in a moving-bed gasifier. Final report
AU ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Longanbach, J. R.; Feldmann, H. F.; Campbell, H. L.
CS Columbus Labs., Battelle, Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1986), EPRI-AP-4506; Order No. TI86920250, 87 pp. Avail.: RRC, Box 50490, Palo Alto, CA 94303
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1986, 11(12), Abstr. No. 26847
DT Report
LA English
AB The gasification of coal, prepd. by the Battelle Treated Coal (BTC) process (intimate incorporation of Ca into the coal structure), is described. In this study, over 7 tons of BTC were prepd. from Illinois No. 6 and Ohio No. 6 coals and gasified to evaluate performance in Dravo's 3 ft internal diam. pilot-scale Wellman-Galusha (moving-bed) gasifier. The tests confirmed smaller scale results and demonstrated the following: (1) S redn. of 70-90% was achieved with both high S Illinois and Ohio coals; (2) tar formation was eliminated with both coals and condensed hydrocarbon yields were reduced by .apprx.90%; and (3) the cold gas efficiency was .apprx.83%, which is significantly higher than would be expected from the gasification of untreated coal, due to the elimination of tars and corresponding increase in gas prodn. A preliminary cost evaluation showed that the treatment process for making the lime impregnated BTC had an incremental cost of approx. $25/ton above the raw coal costs.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1986:152074 CAPLUS
DN 104:152074
TI Intra-particle sulfur capture during Battelle treated coal combustion under simulated turbine conditions
AU Reuther, J. J.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Feldmann, H. F.
CS Columbus Div., Battelle, Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Prepr. Pap. - Am. Chem. Soc., Div. Fuel Chem. (1986), 31(2), 60-4
CODEN: ACFPAI; ISSN: 0569-3772
DT Journal
LA English
AB In coal firing in a combustion-turbine simulator (a modified continuous high-pressure gasifier), S capture by Battelle-treated (Ca-impregnated) Illinois No. 6 seam coal is independent of S form (org. or inorg.) and lime grade (tech. or com.) at both high and low Ca-S ratios. S capture by Ca-impregnated coal is .gtoreq.50% more efficient than is achievable with phys. mixts. of coal and lime; at low levels of Ca impregnation, S capture by coal has pos. pressure dependence.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 37 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 86:172632 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: A4741
TI INTRAPARTICLE SULFUR CAPTURE DURING BATTELLE TREATED COAL COMBUSTION UNDER SIMULATED TURBINE CONDITIONS
AU REUTHER J J (Reprint); ***CONKLE H N*** ; FELDMANN H F
CS BATTELLE MEM INST, COLUMBUS LABS, COLUMBUS, OH, 43201
CYA USA
SO ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, (1986) Vol. 191, No. APR, pp. 20-FUEL.
DT Conference; Journal
LA ENGLISH
REC No References

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1986:536711 CAPLUS
DN 105:136711
TI Process improvement studies on the Battelle Hydrothermal Coal Process
AU Stambaugh, E. P.; Miller, J. F.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Mezey, E. J.; Smith, R. K.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1985), EPA/600/7-85/023; Order No. PB85-216588, 260 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Gov. Rep. Announce. Index (U. S.) 1985, 85(17), Abstr. No. 539,611
DT Report
LA English
AB To improve the economics of the Battelle hydrothermal coal process by reducing the costs assocd. with liq.-solid sepn. and leachant regeneration, expts. were conducted to evaluate process improvements for (1) sepg. the spent leachant and residual Na from the coal product, (2) reducing the moisture content of the coal product, and (3) regenerating the leachant. In addn., coal desulfurization expts. were performed and economic studies conducted to evaluate the impacts of process improvements on coal desulfurization costs. With countercurrent washing, the optimum washing circuit was composed of 4-disk filter stages, 6 belt filter stages, to sep. spent leachant and Na from the clean coal, and a centrifuge stage to dewater the coal. Several regenerating agents were effective in removing .gtorsim.85% of the total sulfide S from the spent leachant; Fe carbonate was the leading candidate.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1986:36630 CAPLUS
DN 104:36630
TI In situ sulfur capture by Battelle treated coal under simulated combustion turbine conditions
AU Reuther, J. J.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Webb, P. R.; Feldmann, H. F.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Coal Sci. Technol. (1985), 9(Process. Util. High Sulfur Coals), 485-98
CODEN: CSTYEF
DT Journal

LA English
AB Ca impregnation of coal via Battelle process improved ignition, burnout, depositional properties for firing, and the prodn. of low-SO2 fine-particulate laden flue gas. The Ca-impregnated coal was 1.2-1.5 times more effective at in-situ S capture than the lime-mixed coal or coal alone. The economics of the process are good.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1985:580645 CAPLUS
DN 103:180645
TI Selective flocculation coal cleaning for coal slurry preparation
AU Attia, Yosry A.; ***Conkle, H. Nicholas*** ; Krishnan, Santhana V.
CS Battelle's Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Coal Slurry Combust., Int. Symp., 6th (1984), Issue CONF-840637, DE84 015343, 571-97 Publisher: NTIS, Springfield, Va.
CODEN: 54DNAB
DT Conference
LA English
AB High-ash coal (.ltoreq.45 wt.%) is 80% cleaned with conc. yields >90% by selective flocculation, which compares favorably with froth flotation.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1984:632871 CAPLUS
DN 101:232871
TI Reconstitution of coal and limestone for use in industrial stoker boilers
AU ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Dawson, W. J.; Rising, B. W.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Proc. - Inst. Briquet. Agglom., Bienn. Conf. (1984), Volume Date 1983, 18, 33-54
CODEN: PIBABP; ISSN: 0145-8701
DT Journal
LA English
AB Soya residue was an effective waterproofing binder in pelletizing bituminous-coal briquet with SO2 sorbents (i.e., hydrated lime, calcitic and dolomitic limestone). The amt. of binder required, which varied slightly with coal particle size, was >5% with coal ground to <0.125 in. Hydrated lime was a more effective sorbent during combustion; a 45-55% S capture was obsd. in lab.-scale testing with a somewhat lower efficiency in larger-scale tests. The estd. cost for coal-limestone fuel briquets is $2.14/106 Btu, which compares favorably with the cost of high-quality low-S bituminous coal at $2.30/106 Btu.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1983:490804 CAPLUS
DN 99:90804
TI Coal catalysis expands gasifier application options
AU Feldmann, H. F.; ***Conkle, H. N.***
CS Ind. Process. Synth. Fuels Program Off., Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Energy Prog. (1983), 3(2), 105-9
CODEN: ENPGDT; ISSN: 0278-4521
DT Journal
LA English
AB The advantages of using Battelle-treated coal (i.e., Ca-incorporated coal) as a gasifier feedstock are discussed. Significant improvement in gasification economics is pointed out.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1983:490803 CAPLUS
DN 99:90803
TI Preparation of low-sulfur fuel gas by gasification of Battelle Treated Coal
AU ***Conkle, H. Nicholas*** ; Feldmann, Herman F.; Hahn, O. J.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Energy Prog. (1983), 3(2), 76-9
CODEN: ENPGDT; ISSN: 0278-4521
DT Journal
LA English
AB The Battelle treatment (i.e., Ca incorporation into coal), and the

fixed-bed gasification test results are discussed. The product gas is tar-free, very low in oil and S, has 185-200 Btu/ft3 heating value, and can be used without further treatment.

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1983:166214 CAPLUS
DN 98:166214
TI Utilization of Battelle-treated coal in gasification and combustion processes to control sulfur emissions
AU ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Feldmann, H. F.; Levy, A.; Merryman, E. L.; Hopper, D. R.; Hahn, O. J.
CS Battelle Columbus Labs., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1982), BMI-2096; Order No. DE82021159, 141 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1983, 8(3), Abstr. No. 4068
DT Report
LA English
AB The purpose of the study was to provide an evaluation of the environmental and assocd. economic advantages of using a coal treated by a process developed by Battelle as a feedstock for: (1) a new partial oxidn./combustion process; (2) com. available fixed-bed gasifiers; and (3) utility combustors. Findings confirm the tech. and economic feasibility of using Battelle Treated Coal (BTC) in at least the first 2 applications. For conventional pulverized combustors, temps. are too high to allow compliance capture of S at reasonable Ca/S ratios. The program consisted of expts. to investigate the potential performance of the BTC in these applications, and an economic feasibility study of BTC utilization. An important advantage to small users is that the use of BTC eliminates the environmental problems assocd. with the treatment and disposal of sludges and wastewater generated from flue-gas and fuel-gas desulfurization. Another potentially significant advantage is the improved overall reliability expected relative to produce (fuel) gas cleanup and FGD options. The increased reliability results from the BTC prodn. process being decoupled from the gasification step. The results suggest a potential breakthrough in effective S emission control and scavenging for substitution of natural gas or oil with high-S coal for industrial boilers.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1982:458255 CAPLUS
DN 97:58255
TI Novel approach to coal gasification using chemically incorporated catalysts (Phase II). Appendix A-F
AU Feldmann, H. F.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Appelbaum, H. R.; Chauhan, S. P.
CS Battelle Columbus Labs, Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1981), BMI-2088-App.A-F; Order No. DE82003804, 164 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1982, 7(8), Abstr. No. 20631
DT Report
LA English
AB This vol. contains 6 appendices: exptl. app., test conditions, and results of catalytic coal treatment; direct hydrogasification; summary of test runs for hydrogasification of BTC; summary of test runs for hydrogasification of char; summary of steam/O2 gasification runs; and process anal. Forty tables and 9 figures are also included.

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1982:458256 CAPLUS
DN 97:58256
TI Novel approach to coal gasification using chemically incorporated catalysts (Phase II)
AU Feldmann, H. F.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Appelbaum, H. R.; Chauhan, S. P.
CS Battelle Columbus Labs, Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1981), BMI-2088; Order No. DE82003869, 138 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1982, 7(8), Abstr. No. 20630
DT Report
LA English
AB The effectiveness of low concns. of CaO was greatly increased by thorough incorporation into the coal. As a result of these efforts, a catalytic treatment system was developed that promises to allow simplifications and

improvements in existing com. gasification processes as well as advanced gasification systems. One gasification system is direct fluid-bed hydrogasification or hydropyrolysis. A simple pressurized fluid-bed steam/oxygen gasification system is also an attractive option which could be commercialized quickly. Data generated under this program demonstrated the tech. and economic advantages fo these approaches.

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1981:572336 CAPLUS
DN 95:172336
TI Production of aromatics, fuel gas, and methanol/gasoline by the direct hydrogenation of catalyzed coal
AU ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Feldmann, H. F.; Appelbaum, H. R.; Chauhan, S. P.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Proc. Intersoc. Energy Convers. Eng. Conf. (1981), 16th(Vol. 2), 1041-6
CODEN: PIECDE; ISSN: 0146-955X
DT Journal
LA English
AB The vapor phase hydrogenation (VPH) of coal produces aroms. and a CH4 rich fuel gas. Char from the VPH unit is gasified with steam and O to produce synthesis gas. The synthesis gas is used to produce MeOH [67-56-1] which can be used directly or as an intermediate in the prodn. of gasoline. The key to VPH of eastern coals is a catalyzation process which reduces or eliminates caking, improves the quality of liq. products, and greatly enhances gasification reactivity. CaO is the catalyst and is incorporated in the coal using process which transforms these coals into non-caking highly reactive feedstocks. The data from a 9.1 kg/h continuous coal hydrogenation pilot plant are presented showing yields of arom. liqs., fuel gas, and char for an Illinois No. 6 coal.

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 37 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
AN 81:39253 LIFESCI
TI Production of Aromatics, Fuel Gas, and Methanol/Gasoline by the Direct Hydrogenation of Catalyzed Coal.
IN "PROC. 16TH INTERSOCIETY ENERGY CONVERSION ENG. CONF.".
AU ***Conkle, H.N.*** ; Feldmann, H.F.; Appelbaum, H.R.; Chauhan, S.P.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH 43201
SO (1981) vol. 2, pp. 1041-1046. ASME, 345 EAST 47TH ST., NEW YORK, NY 10017.
Paper No. 819464.
Meeting Info.: 16th Intersociety Energy Conversion Eng. Conf.. Atlanta, GA. 9-14 Aug. 81.
DT Book
TC Conference
FS B
LA English
SL English
AB The current synfuel emphasis is on the production of liquid transportation fuels to directly reduce oil imports. One promising approach that appears to have significant advantages over others is the vapor phase hydrogenation (VPH) of coal to produce aromatics plus a methane-rich fuel gas. Char from the VPH unit is gasified with steam and oxygen to produce synthesis gas. In the process version considered, the synthesis gas is used to produced methanol which can be used directly or as an intermediate in the production of gasoline. Data are used to develop a flowsheet illustrating final product yields and thermal efficiencies for a conceptual commerical process. A comparison is made between this approach and direct gasification of coal to produce synthesis gas for subsequent methanol or gasoline production.

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AN 1981:211485 CAPLUS
DN 94:211485
TI Thermochemical gasification of woody biomass
AU Feldmann, H. F.; Choi, P. S.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Chauhan, S. P.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO ACS Symp. Ser. (1981), 144(Biomass Nonfossil Fuel Source), 351-75
CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156
DT Journal
LA English

AB Effects of gasification parameters for both catalyzed and raw wood in H, H-steam, and steam gasification expts. are described. CaO, CaCO3, and wood ash were used as catalysts. Steam is a more effective gasification agent for wood than H, and steam gasification proceeds at a higher rate recovering a greater net Btu in the product gas. When incorporated into pelletized wood, wood ash and CaO are both effective in increasing C conversion and net Btu recovery. Wood ash is effective for both H and steam gasification while CaO is more effective in steam than in H. CaCO3 increases org. liq.-product formation. CH4 [74-82-8] was formed in excess of that predicted by thermodn. equil. over the entire range of H to steam ratios and pressures studied.

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 37 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 80:127955 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: JK005
TI NEW TECHNIQUES FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING OF ACTIVATED CARBON FILTERS
AU ***CONKLE H N (Reprint)*** ; LUCE R G; KIM B C; ROWAN W A
CS BATTELLE MEM INST, COLUMBUS LABS, COLUMBUS, OH, 43201; USA, ARMAMENT RES & DEV COMMAND, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD, 21005
CYA USA
SO CARBON, (1980) Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 50.
DT Conference; Journal
FS PHYS
LA ENGLISH
REC No References

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1980:450121 CAPLUS
DN 93:50121
TI Status of hydrothermal processing for chemical desulfurization of coal
AU Stambaugh, E. P.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Miller, J. F.; Mezey, E. J.; Kim, B. C.
CS Battelle's Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, USA
SO U. S. Environ. Prot. Agency, Off. Res. Dev., [Rep.] EPA (1979), EPA-600.7-79-098b, Proc.: Symp. Coal Clean. Achieve Energy Environ. Goals, Vol. 2, 1978; PB 299384, 991-1015
CODEN: XPARD6
DT Report
LA English
AB The recent advances in coal desulfurization by the Battelle Hydrothermal Coal process are described. The process involves leaching of crushed coal with NaOH soln., coal sepn., washing, Na2S removal, and leachant recovery. The near optimum coal particle size is -50 mesh. Coal sepn.after leaching is facilitated by dispersants, such as Na lauryl sulfate [151-21-3], which prevent flotation of the coal fines. Centrifuging of wet coal reduces its moisture content to 40-2%. Several methods of Na2S removal from the leachant are described. One of the most effective procedures is to treat the leachant with 3 equiv ZnO at 80.degree.. This ppts. 100% of the sulfide S in .apprx.10 min. Fe(OH)3 removes 98% of the sulfide S at room temp. in 1 h. The Battelle process gives coal contg. 0.86% S, on a moisture- and ash-free basis.

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1979:613614 CAPLUS
DN 91:213614
TI Gasification of calcium oxide catalyzed coal
AU Feldmann, H. F.; Chauhan, S. P.; Choi, P.; ***Conkle, H. N.***
CS Battelle, Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Proc. Intersoc. Energy Convers. Eng. Conf. (1979), 14th(Vol. 1), 856-61
CODEN: PIECDE; ISSN: 0146-955X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Two of the major problems in utilization of eastern coals for gasification are their tendency to agglomerate and their lower reactivity as compared to western coals. A process was developed to reduce these problems by incorporating chems. into the coal. In addn. to catalyzing the coal for gasification, the treatment greatly reduces or eliminates the agglomerating tendencies of the coal. Coal treated by this process is a superior feed-stock for both steam and steam/oxygen gasification as well

as for direct hydrogasification. Variations of the CaO treatment involving the use of CaO/NaOH mixts. were tested also. The CaO/NaOH system increases the gasification reactivity of the coal and also catalyzes the methanation reaction. Thus, coal treated in this fashion offers an alternative to using more expensive K catalysts. Results are presented demonstrating the benefits of treatment for several types of gasification systems.

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1980:183398 CAPLUS
DN 92:183398
TI Fluid bed direct hydrogasification of coal
AU Feldmann, H. F.; Choi, P. S.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Chauhan, S. P.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Coal Process. Technol. (1979), 5, 205-6
CODEN: CPRTD2; ISSN: 0147-1708
DT Journal
LA English
AB Dried coal was hydrogasified in a 2-stage fluidized-bed gasifier that simultaneously achieved C conversion and adequate H conversion required for complete coal utilization and substitute natural gas prodn. without H sepn. and recycle. High temp. and high H partial pressure resulted in high C conversion rates and high CH4 [74-82-8] concn. in the raw product gas. Coal is catalytically hydrogasified without caking. CH4 concn. in the raw product gas is >60%. After acid gas removal and methanation, the final product gas has >80% CH4 and 900 Btu/ft3 heating value without H sepn. Two C conversions of >50% are achieved in a 2-staged hydrogasification system.

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1979:493510 CAPLUS
DN 91:93510
TI New techniques for nondestructive testing of activated carbon filters
AU ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Luce, R. G.; Kim, B. C.; Rowan, W. A.
CS Battelle's Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, 43201, USA
SO Ext. Abstr. Program - Bienn. Conf. Carbon (1979), 14, 34-5
CODEN: EAPCDS; ISSN: 0160-7464
DT Journal
LA English
AB Tech. feasibility was detd. of velocity uniformity measurements, x-ray attenuation, IR thermographics, and ultrasonic transmission for detecting gross flaws in the filter. The velocity uniformity measurement is a tech. feasible diagnostic technique.

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1979:124295 CAPLUS
DN 90:124295
TI Novel approach to coal gasification using chemically incorporated calcium oxide (Phase II)
AU Feldmann, H. F.; Chauhan, S. P.; Longanbach, J. R.; Hissong, D. W.; ***Conkle, H. N.*** ; Curran, L. M.; Jenkins, D. M.
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, Ohio, USA
SO Report (1977), BMI-1986, 318 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1978, 3(17), Abstr. No. 38738
DT Report
LA English
AB The treatment of eastern caking coals by a Battelle process produces a catalyzed coal with an enhanced gasification reactivity and a reduced or zero agglomerating tendency. E.g., treatment with an aq., pressurized, and heated slurry of CaO reduced the free-swelling index of an Illinois No. 6 coal from 3 to zero and that of a Pittsburgh seam coal from 8 to 1.5. The steam gasification reactivity of the treated coal is increased by a factor of 3-5 relative to the untreated coal. Also the amt. of org. material that is rapidly converted during hydrogasification process under development. Under the above conditions, Ca is apparently chem. incorporated into the coal structure. While the mechanism of this treatment and why it is more effective than phys. impregnating coal with CaO is not understood, a rational explanation is that the chem. incorporated Ca poisons subsequent thermally-induced polymn. reactions

that otherwise result in the formation of unreactive carbonaceous solids. Since the org. material that undergoes softening and fusion which lead to swelling and agglomeration is probably itself a polymn. product, the polymn. poisoning role of the Ca explains the enhanced reactivity and the elimination of swelling and agglomeration.

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 37 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 80:40768 CABA
DN 800663723
TI Comparison of fossil and wood fuels
AU Hall, E. H.; Allen, C. M.; Ball, D. A.; Burch, J. E.; ***Conkle, H.*** *** N.*** ; Lawhon, W. T.; Thomas, T. J.; Smithson, G. R., Jr.
SO Report, Environmental Protection Agency, (1976) No. EPA-600/2-76-056, pp. 255.
Secondary Source: ABIPC 49, 9855. IPC
DT Miscellaneous
LA English
AB The full report of which a summary was given in a paper already noticed [see FPA 2, 1673].

=> e blonigen scott/au
E1 1 BLONIGEN MARK G/AU
E2 1 BLONIGEN QUENTIN P/AU
E3 0 --> BLONIGEN SCOTT/AU
E4 5 BLONIGEN SCOTT J/AU
E5 1 BLONIGEN SCOTT JAMES/AU
E6 2 BLONK A/AU
E7 3 BLONK A T/AU
E8 5 BLONK B/AU
E9 3 BLONK C/AU
E10 21 BLONK C G/AU
E11 3 BLONK COR/AU
E12 1 BLONK CORNELIS G/AU

=> s e4-e5
L3 6 ("BLONIGEN SCOTT J"/AU OR "BLONIGEN SCOTT JAMES"/AU)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 6 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 6 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 USPATFULL
AN 2001:198887 USPATFULL
TI Apparatus and method for ammonia removal from waste streams
IN ***Blonigen, Scott J.*** , Hilliard, OH, United States
Fassbender, Alexander G., West Richland, WA, United States
Litt, Robert D., Westerville, OH, United States
Monzyk, Bruce F., Delaware, OH, United States
Neff, Richelle, San Antonio, TX, United States
PI US 2001037976 A1 20011108
AI US 2000-751411 A1 20001229 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-52450, filed on 31 Mar 1998, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1997-42175P 19970331 (60)
US 1997-60079P 19970925 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, 505 KING AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OH, 43201-2693
CLMN Number of Claims: 87
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2449
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Apparatus, materials, and methods for removing ammonia from fluids using metal hydroxides (e.g. zinc hydroxide) and metal loaded media (e.g. zinc loaded ion exchange resins); the metal hydroxides and metal loaded media

may be regenerated with a weak acid (pK.sub.a between 3 and 7). Alternatively, ammonia is removed from fluids by using H2SO4 and ZnSO4 and metal loaded media; the metal loaded media may be regenerated with H2SO4 and ZnSO4; the ammonia containing H2SO4 and ZnSO4 may be concentrated as necessary to form (NH.sub.4)2SO.sub.4.ZnSO.sub.4.6H.sub. 2O (ammonium zinc sulfate hexahydrate) crystals. These crystals are removed from the mother liquor and heated to temperatures exceeding 200.degree. C. releasing NH.sub.3 and H.sub.2O vapor upon the decomposition of the crystals.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 USPATFULL
AN 2001:188186 USPATFULL
TI Apparatus and method for ammonia removal from waste streams
IN ***Blonigen, Scott J.*** , Hilliard, OH, United States
Fassbender, Alexander G., West Richland, WA, United States
Litt, Robert D., Westerville, OH, United States
Monzyk, Bruce F., Delaware, OH, United States
Neff, Richelle, San Antonio, TX, United States
PI US 2001033816 A1 20011025
AI US 2001-754850 A1 20010104 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-52450, filed on 31 Mar 1998, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1997-42175P 19970331 (60)
US 1997-60079P 19970925 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Klaus H. Wiesmann, Battelle Memorial Institute, 505 King Avenue, Columbus, OH, 43201-2693
CLMN Number of Claims: 87
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2451
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Apparatus, materials, and methods for removing ammonia from fluids using metal hydroxides (e.g. zinc hydroxide) and metal loaded media (e.g. zinc loaded ion exchange resins); the metal hydroxides and metal loaded media may be regenerated with a weak acid (pK.sub.a between 3 and 7). Alternatively, ammonia is removed from fluids by using H2SO4 and ZnSO4 and metal loaded media; the metal loaded media may be regenerated with H2SO4 and ZnSO4; the ammonia containing H2SO4 and ZnSO4 may be concentrated as necessary to form (NH.sub.4)2SO.sub.4.ZnSO.sub.4.6H.sub. 2O (ammonium zinc sulfate hexahydrate) crystals. These crystals are removed from the mother liquor and heated to temperatures exceeding 200.degree. C. releasing NH.sub.3 and H.sub.2O vapor upon the decomposition of the crystals.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial cysts and oocysts
IN Conkle, Harold N.; ***Blonigen, Scott J.*** ; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce; Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1157094 A2 20011128 EP 2000-908787 20000225
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
BR 2000008508 A 20020205 BR 2000-8508 20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P P 19990226
WO 2000-US4733 W 20000225
AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial oocysts from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the oocysts from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the oocysts using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated oocysts, washing the bleached oocysts, concg. the sterile washed oocysts and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial oocysts, and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:689230 CAPLUS
DN 129:305939
TI Apparatus and method for ammonia removal from waste streams
IN ***Blonigen, Scott J.*** ; Fassbender, Alex G.; Litt, Robert D.; Monzyk, Bruce F.; Neff, Richelle L.
PA Battelle Memorial Institute, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 96 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9843738	A1	19981008	WO 1998-US6415	19980331
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9868755	A1	19981022	AU 1998-68755	19980331
AU 724141	B2	20000914		
EP 971790	A1	20000119	EP 1998-914393	19980331
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002501427	T2	20020115	JP 1998-541958	19980331
US 2001037976	A1	20011108	US 2000-751411	20001229
US 2001033816	A1	20011025	US 2001-754850	20010104

PRAI US 1997-42175P P 19970331
US 1997-60079P P 19970925
US 1998-52450 B3 19980331
WO 1998-US6415 W 19980331
AB App., materials, and methods for removing NH3 from fluids using metal hydroxides (e.g. Zn(OH)2) and metal loaded media (e.g. Zn loaded ion exchange resins) are described. The metal hydroxides and metal loaded media may be regenerated with a weak acid (pKa 3-7). Alternatively, ammonia is removed from fluids by using H2SO4 and ZnSO4 and metal loaded media; the metal loaded media may be regenerated with H2SO4 and ZnSO4; the ammonia contg. H2SO4 and ZnSO4 may be concd. as necessary to form (NH4)2SO4.ZnSO4.6H2O (ammonium zinc sulfate hexahydrate) crystals. These crystals are removed from the mother liquor and heated to >200.degree. for releasing NH3 and H2O vapor upon the decompn. of the crystals.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:362555 CAPLUS
DN 122:131623

TI Method for extracting cholesterol from egg yolk.
IN Hockenberry, Pamela Schaffer; Gallaher, David McRoberts; ***Blonigen,*** *** Scott James***
PA Kraft General Foods, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 632964	A1	19950111	EP 1994-304895	19940704
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9464770	A1	19950119	AU 1994-64770	19940616
AU 669289	B2	19960530		
CN 1109062	A	19950927	CN 1994-108363	19940706
PRAI US 1993-88428		19930707		

AB A mixt. of egg yolk solids, water and oil is provided. The mixt. is subjected to high-shear homogenization, by pumping through a homogenizing app. capable of generating pressures .ltoreq.18,000 psig (.apprx.1242.13 bar). The mixt. is then sepd. into water and oil phases by centrifugation, to provide an oil phase which retains the cholesterol and a water phase which contains the egg solids.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:529335 CAPLUS
DN 123:4967
TI Ultrafiltration behavior of polyelectrolyte and protein mixtures
AU ***Blonigen, Scott J.***
CS Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA, USA
SO (1994) 98 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA9503533
From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1995, 55(9), 4004
DT Dissertation
LA English
AB Unavailable

=> e weber fred/au

E1	6	WEBER FRANZISKA/AU
E2	4	WEBER FRAUKE/AU
E3	11	--> WEBER FRED/AU
E4	3	WEBER FRED A/AU
E5	2	WEBER FRED C/AU
E6	1	WEBER FRED C JR/AU
E7	1	WEBER FRED E/AU
E8	2	WEBER FRED H/AU
E9	2	WEBER FRED J/AU
E10	1	WEBER FRED L JR/AU
E11	1	WEBER FRED S/AU
E12	4	WEBER FREDERIC/AU

=> s e8
L5 2 "WEBER FRED H"/AU

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 2 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial cysts and oocysts
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce; Cucksey, Chad

M.; ***Weber, Fred H.*** ; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial oocysts from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the oocysts from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the oocysts using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated oocysts, washing the bleached oocysts, concg. the sterile washed oocysts and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial oocysts, and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL
AN 81:6555 USPATFULL
TI Injection molded balata shell
IN ***Weber, Fred H.*** , Ashland, OH, United States
PA Fred H. Weber Co., Inc., Ashland, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4248826 19810203
AI US 1979-71127 19790830 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hoke, V. P.
LREP Cook, II, Mack D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 196
AB Improvements in a process for use in the manufacture of hemispherical shells for covering a golf ball center or core. The process includes the injection of a warm plasticized compound into a mold cavity in the form of a hemispherical shell. The improvements are that prior to plasticizing and injection into the mold cavity: the compound has as a dominant constituent, a trans 1,4-chain polymer of isoprene (balata, gutta-percha or synthetic transpolyisoprene); the compound is milled into a strip; and, the milled compound strips are granulated into particles.

=> e kilanowski david/au
E1 1 KILANOWSKI COLLEEN K/AU
E2 4 KILANOWSKI D R/AU
E3 0 --> KILANOWSKI DAVID/AU
E4 4 KILANOWSKI DAVID R/AU
E5 2 KILANOWSKI DAVID RAYMOND/AU

E6 7 KILANOWSKI E/AU
E7 14 KILANOWSKI F/AU
E8 29 KILANOWSKI F M/AU
E9 7 KILANOWSKI FIONA/AU
E10 14 KILANOWSKI FIONA M/AU
E11 1 KILANOWSKI STANISLAW/AU
E12 4 KILANOWSKI V/AU

=> s e2-e5
L7 10 ("KILANOWSKI D R"/AU OR "KILANOWSKI DAVID"/AU OR "KILANOWSKI DAVID R"/AU OR "KILANOWSKI DAVID RAYMOND"/AU)

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 8 DUP REM L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 8 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial cysts and oocysts
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; ***Kilanowski, David R.*** ; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce; Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial oocysts from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the oocysts from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the oocysts using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated oocysts, washing the bleached oocysts, concg. the sterile washed oocysts and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial oocysts, and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 97:104640 USPATFULL
TI Chloroalkyl pyridinium hydrochloride compounds and processes for their preparation
IN Bay, William Elliott, Fairfield, CT, United States
Brown, Matthew A., Fairfield, CT, United States

Kilanowski, David R. , Fairfield, CT, United States
PA Cytec Technology Corp., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5686619 19971111
AI US 1995-399302 19950306 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-247179, filed on 20 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5521316
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ivy, C. Warren; Assistant Examiner: Mach, D. Margaret M.
LREP Schultz, Claire M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1107
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Provided is a process for preparing chloroalkyl pyridinium hydrochloride compounds and various regioisomers and analogs thereof having substantially high purity levels and yields and a free-flowing, non-dusting form.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1996:181549 CAPLUS
DN 124:232252
TI Chloroalkyl pyridinium hydrochloride compounds and processes for their preparation
IN Bay, William Elliott; Brown, Matthew A.; ***Kilanowski, David R.***
PA Cytec Technology Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9532186	A1	19951130	WO 1995-US5516	19950503
W: JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5521316	A	19960528	US 1994-247179	19940520
US 5686619	A	19971111	US 1995-399302	19950306
EP 759905	A1	19970305	EP 1995-917810	19950503
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10501213	T2	19980203	JP 1995-530310	19950503
PRAI US 1994-247179		19940520		
WO 1995-US5516		19950503		

OS CASREACT 124:232252; MARPAT 124:232252
AB A process is provided for prepg. (chloroalkyl)pyridine hydrochlorides and analogs with high purity levels and yields (both .gtoreq. 97%), in a free-flowing, non-dusting form. The method involves reaction of a (hydroxymethyl)pyridine hydrochloride or analog with SOCl2 in a diluent which is a non-solvent for the desired product. This diluent is preferably a hydrocarbon such as toluene. For example, a stirred mixt. of 1 part 3-(hydroxymethyl)pyridine and 3.47 parts PhMe was treated with 0.33 parts anhyd. HCl (exothermic to 70.degree.) to give a white ppt., and the mixt. was treated in situ with 1.11 parts SOCl2 at 70-75.degree.. The reaction mixt. consisting of 2 liq. phases was stirred at 85.degree. and then 95.degree. to give solids, which after cooling were filtered and washed with PhMe. The resulting 3-(chloromethyl)pyridine hydrochloride (I) was white, free-flowing, non-dusting, with 98 wt.% purity, and was obtained in > 99% yield. Microscopy showed an av. diam. > 300 .mu.. I was obtained with similar yield and purity using a variety of hydrocarbon diluents.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1983:407718 CAPLUS
DN 99:7718
TI Isocyanic acid by catalytic oxidation of hydrogen cyanide with a palladium doped silver catalyst
IN Feit, Yoseph; ***Kilanowski, David Raymond*** ; Olson, Kenneth Earl;

Katz, Daniel Stanley
PA American Cyanamid Co. , USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 75675	A1	19830406	EP 1982-106737	19820726
EP 75675	B1	19860312		
R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
US 4364913	A	19821221	US 1981-305057	19810924
US 4389386	A	19830621	US 1981-305058	19810924
CA 1171842	A1	19840731	CA 1982-408085	19820726
EP 158119	A2	19851016	EP 1985-102533	19820726
EP 158119	A3	19890726		
R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
JP 58069718	A2	19830426	JP 1982-162447	19820920

PRAI US 1981-305057 19810924
US 1981-305058 19810924
EP 1982-106737 19820726

AB HNCO is manufd. by adiabatic oxidn. of HCN with a Pd-doped Ag catalyst at 500-700.degree.. A mol. ratio of 0.5-0.7 O2 and of 9-16 N2 to HCN is used in the reaction feed gas stream. The heat of reaction is removed by the gas stream traversing the reactor, the temp. being controlled by adjusting the N2 flow rate. The contact time with the catalyst is 10-100 ns. When crystals of Ag with 200 ppm Pd are used the conversion of HCN to HNCO is 99.3-100%.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 83:25089 USPATFULL
TI HNCO Manufacture by catalytic oxidation of HCN with a Pd doped Ag catalyst
IN Feit, Yoseph, Stamford, CT, United States
Kilanowski, David R. , Stamford, CT, United States
Olson, Kenneth E., Riverside, CT, United States
PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4389386 19830621
AI US 1981-305058 19810924 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Vertiz, O. R.; Assistant Examiner: Langel, Wayne A.
LREP Hultquist, Steven J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 247
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process for the manufacture of isocyanic acid by catalytic oxidation of hydrogen cyanide gas utilizing a silver catalyst doped with palladium and a novel metallic silver catalyst in the form of silver crystals having a palladium coating.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AN 1980:470387 CAPLUS
DN 93:70387
TI Kinetics of hydrodesulfurization of benzothiophene catalyzed by sulfided cobalt-molybdenum/alumina
AU ***Kilanowski, D. R.*** ; Gates, B. C.
CS Cent. Catal. Sci. Technol., Univ. Delaware, Newark, DE, 19711, USA
SO J. Catal. (1980), 62(1), 70-8
CODEN: JCTLA5; ISSN: 0021-9517
DT Journal
LA English
AB Kinetics of the hydrodesulfurization of benzothiophene (I) to give PhEt were measured with a steady-state differential flow microreactor contg. particles of sulfided Co-Mo/Al2O3 catalyst at 252-332.degree.. Partial

pressures of reactant species were varied in the following ranges: I, 0.015-0.23; H2, 0.20-2.0; and H2S, 0.02-0.14 atm. The results demonstrate the competitive adsorption of I and H2S on one kind of catalytic site and of H2 on another.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1979:592535 CAPLUS
DN 91:192535
TI Low-pressure reactivity and kinetics studies of hydrodesulfurization of thiophene, benzothiophene, and dibenzothiophene catalyzed by sulfided cobalt(II) oxide-molybdenum(VI) oxide/.gamma.-aluminum oxide
AU ***Kilanowski, David Raymond***
CS Univ. Delaware, Newark, DE, USA
SO (1979) 230 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. 7918805
From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1979, 40(2), 847
DT Dissertation
LA English
AB Unavailable

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AN 1979:57555 CAPLUS
DN 90:57555
TI Hydrodesulfurization of thiophene, benzothiophene, dibenzothiophene, and related compounds catalyzed by sulfided cobalt oxide-molybdenum trioxide/.gamma.-alumina: low-pressure reactivity studies
AU ***Kilanowski, D. R.*** ; Teeuwen, H.; De Beer, V. H. J.; Gates, B. C.; Schuit, G. C. A.; Kwart, H.
CS Cent. Catal. Sci. Technol., Univ. Delaware, Newark, Del., USA
SO J. Catal. (1978), 55(2), 129-37
CODEN: JCTLA5; ISSN: 0021-9517
DT Journal
LA English
AB Hydrodesulfurization expts. were carried out with a sulfided CoO-MoO3/.gamma.-Al2O3 catalyst in a pulse microreactor operated at atm. pressure and 350-450.degree.. The reactants were H and pure S-contg. compds. (or pairs of compds.), including thiophene [110-02-1], benzothiophene [95-15-8], dibenzothiophene [132-65-0], several of their hydrogenated derivs., and various methyl-substituted benzothiophenes and dibenzothiophenes. The arom. compds. reacted with H by simple S extrusion; for example, dibenzothiophene gave H2S + biphenyl in the absence of side products. The reactivities of thiophene, benzothiophene, and dibenzothiophene were roughly the same. Each hydrogenated compd. (e.g., tetrahydrothiophene) was more reactive than the corresponding arom. compd. (e.g., thiophene). Me substituents on benzothiophene had almost no effect on reactivity, whereas Me substituents on dibenzothiophene located at a distance from the S atom slightly increased the reactivity, and those in the 4-position or in the 4- and 6-positions significantly decreased the reactivity. In contrast to the observation of a near lack of dependence of low-pressure reactivity on the no. of rings in the reactant, the literature shows that at high pressures the reactivity decreases with an increased no. of rings. The pressure dependence of the structure-reactivity pattern indicates relatively less surface coverage by the intrinsically more reactive compds. (e.g., thiophene) at low pressures but not at high pressures. The relative reactivities are also influenced by differences in the structures of the catalyst at low and high H partial pressures, which may be related to the concns. of surface anion vacancies and the nature of the adsorbed intermediates.

=> e monzyk bruce/au
E1 3 MONZY THOMAS/AU
E2 18 MONZYK B/AU
E3 11 --> MONZYK BRUCE/AU
E4 33 MONZYK BRUCE F/AU
E5 9 MONZYK BRUCE FRANCIS/AU
E6 1 MONZYK DEBRA/AU
E7 4 MONZYK F R/AU
E8 1 MONZYK FREDERICK R/AU
E9 1 MONZYK J/AU

E10 3 MONZYK J W/AU
E11 2 MONZYK JOHN W/AU
E12 5 MONZYK M A/AU

=> s e2-e5 and (cyst? or oocyst?)
L9 1 ("MONZYK B"/AU OR "MONZYK BRUCE"/AU OR "MONZYK BRUCE F"/AU OR "MONZYK BRUCE FRANCIS"/AU) AND (CYST? OR OOCYST?)

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L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial ***cysts*** and ***oocysts***
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; ***Monzyk, Bruce*** ; Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial ***oocysts*** from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the ***oocysts*** from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the ***oocysts*** using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated ***oocysts*** , washing the bleached ***oocysts*** , concg. the sterile washed ***oocysts*** and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial ***oocysts*** , and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

=> e werner timothy/au
E1 2 WERNER TILMANN/AU
E2 1 WERNER TIMM/AU
E3 0 --> WERNER TIMOTHY/AU
E4 5 WERNER TIMOTHY B/AU
E5 4 WERNER TIMOTHY M/AU
E6 1 WERNER TIMOTHY MICHAEL/AU
E7 1 WERNER TIMOTHY T/AU
E8 1 WERNER TIMOTHY W/AU
E9 66 WERNER TOBIAS/AU
E10 1 WERNER TOBIAS DR/AU
E11 1 WERNER TODD/AU
E12 2 WERNER TODD A/AU

=> s e3-e8 and (cyst? or oocyst?)
L10 1 ("WERNER TIMOTHY"/AU OR "WERNER TIMOTHY B"/AU OR "WERNER TIMOTHY M"/AU OR "WERNER TIMOTHY MICHAEL"/AU OR "WERNER TIMOTHY T"/AU OR "WERNER TIMOTHY W"/AU) AND (CYST? OR OOCYST?)

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L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial ***cysts*** and ***oocysts***
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; ***Werner, Timothy M.*** ; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce; Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225

PRAI US 1999-122160P P 19990226
WO 2000-US4733 W 20000225

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial ***oocysts*** from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the ***oocysts*** from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the ***oocysts*** using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated ***oocysts*** , washing the bleached ***oocysts*** , concg. the sterile washed ***oocysts*** and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial ***oocysts*** , and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

=> e cucksey chad/au
E1 1 CUCKROVANI MIKE/AU
E2 8 CUCKSEE MARJORIE T/AU
E3 0 --> CUCKSEY CHAD/AU
E4 1 CUCKSEY CHAD M/AU
E5 2 CUCKSEY EDWARD/AU
E6 6 CUCKSEY EDWARD L/AU
E7 1 CUCKSEY FRED/AU
E8 1 CUCKSEY G/AU
E9 1 CUCKSON ERIC E/AU
E10 3 CUCKSON ERIC ENGEL/AU
E11 1 CUCKSON HARRY/AU
E12 2 CUCKSON I M/AU

=> s e4
L11 1 "CUCKSEY CHAD M"/AU

=> d bib ab

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial cysts and oocysts
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce; ***Cucksey,*** *** Chad M.*** ; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial oocysts from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the oocysts from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the oocysts using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated oocysts, washing the bleached oocysts, concg. the sterile washed oocysts and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial oocysts, and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

=> e mcarthur hamish/au
E1 3 MCARTHUR H J JR/AU
E2 1 MCARTHUR H R/AU
E3 13 --> MCARTHUR HAMISH/AU
E4 41 MCARTHUR HAMISH A I/AU
E5 1 MCARTHUR HAMISH ALASTAIR IRVIN/AU
E6 9 MCARTHUR HAMISH ALASTAIR IRVINE/AU
E7 1 MCARTHUR HAMISHI A I/AU
E8 1 MCARTHUR HARRIS III J/AU
E9 2 MCARTHUR HESPE G W F MARIS/AU
E10 15 MCARTHUR I/AU
E11 1 MCARTHUR I A/AU
E12 13 MCARTHUR I C/AU

=> s e4-e7 and (oocyst? or cyst?)
L12 8 ("MCARTHUR HAMISH A I"/AU OR "MCARTHUR HAMISH ALASTAIR IRVIN"/AU OR "MCARTHUR HAMISH ALASTAIR IRVINE"/AU OR "MCARTHUR HAMISHI A I"/AU) AND (OOCYST? OR CYST?)

=> dup rem l12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
L13 7 DUP REM L12 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 7 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial ***cysts*** and ***oocysts***
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce; Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; ***McArthur, Hamish A. I.***
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial ***oocysts*** from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the ***oocysts*** from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the ***oocysts*** using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated ***oocysts*** , washing the bleached ***oocysts*** , concg. the sterile washed ***oocysts*** and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial ***oocysts*** , and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
AN 1997:486152 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799785355
TI Production of tuberactinamine A by Streptomyces griseoverticillatus var. tuberacticus NRRL 34842 fed with (S)-aminoethyl-L- ***cysteine*** .
AU Morse, Brook K.; Brown, Maria S.; Cagne, John W.; ***McArthur, Hamish A.*** *** I.*** ; McCormick, Ellen L.; Murphy, T. Kevin; Narrol, Matt H.; Perry, David A.; Smogowicz, Adam A.; Wax, Richard G.; Wong, John W.
CS Central Res. Div., Pfizer Inc., Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT 06340 USA
SO Journal of Antibiotics (Tokyo), (1997) Vol. 50, No. 8, pp. 698-700.
ISSN: 0021-8820.
DT Article
LA English

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 96:113825 USPATFULL
TI Cultures for production of avermectin aglycones
IN Lam, Lapyuen H., Mystic, CT, United States
McArthur, Hamish A. I. , Gales Ferry, CT, United States
Wax, Richard G., Waterford, CT, United States

PA Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5583029 19961210
AI US 1994-323247 19941014 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-60942, filed on 11 May 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-660972, filed on 26 Feb 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5240850 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-112972, filed on 23 Oct 1987, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marx, Irene
LREP Richardson, Peter C., Benson, Gregg C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1014
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mutants of Streptomyces avermitilis lacking ability to produce glycosylated avermectins and lacking branched-chain 2-oxo acid dehydrogenase activity, method for preparation thereof, and use thereof to produce natural and non-natural avermectin aglycones useful as parasiticides.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 96:106373 USPATFULL
TI Process for production of avermectin aglycones and cultures therefor
IN Lam, Lapyuen, Mystic, CT, United States
McArthur, Hamish A. I. , Gales Ferry, CT, United States
Wax, Richard G., Waterford, CT, United States
PA Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5576200 19961119
AI US 1994-323479 19941014 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-60451, filed on 11 May 1993, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1991-660972, filed on 26 Feb 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5240850 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-112972, filed on 23 Oct 1987, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marx, Irene
LREP Richardson, Peter C., Benson, Gregg C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1039
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mutants of Streptomyces avermitilis lacking ability to produce glycosylated avermectins and lacking branched-chain 2-oxo acid dehydrogenase activity, method for preparation thereof, and use thereof to produce natural and non-natural avermectin aglycones useful as parasiticides.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 93:71999 USPATFULL
TI Cultures for production of avermectin aglycones
IN Lam, Lapyuen H., Mystic, CT, United States
McArthur, Hamish A. I. , Gales Ferry, CT, United States
Wax, Richard G., Waterford, CT, United States
PA Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5240850 19930831
AI US 1991-660972 19910226 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-112972, filed on 23 Oct 1987, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marx, Irene
LREP Richardson, Peter C., Benson, Gregg C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 915

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Mutants of Streptomyces avermitilis lacking ability to produce glycosylated avermectins and lacking branched-chain 2-oxo acid dehydrogenase activity, method for preparation thereof, and use thereof to produce natural and non-natural avermectin aglycones useful as parasiticides.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1986:66843 CAPLUS
DN 104:66843
TI Association of alginate from Pseudomonas aeruginosa with two forms of heparin-binding lectin isolated from rat lung
AU Ceri, Howard; ***McArthur, Hamish A. I.*** ; Whitfield, Christopher
CS Dep. Biol., Univ. Calgary, Calgary, AB, T2N 1N4, Can.
SO Infect. Immun. (1986), 51(1), 1-5
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DT Journal
LA English
AB An endogenous heparin-binding lectin activity isolated from rat lung was sepd. into 2 distinct isolectin forms which showed subtle differences in carbohydrate specificity. The 2 lectin forms displayed different specificities toward alginic acid-purified ***cystic*** fibrosis isolates of P. aeruginosa when assayed by inhibition of both hemagglutination and [3H]heparin binding. This ability of isolectin forms to show higher affinity toward alginic acid from certain P. aeruginosa strains may suggest that there is a selective mechanism in the colonization of patients with ***cystic*** fibrosis.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1984:4213 CAPLUS
DN 100:4213
TI Interaction of a rat lung lectin with the exopolysaccharides of Pseudomonas aeruginosa
AU ***McArthur, Hamish A. I.*** ; Ceri, Howard
CS Dep. Biol., Univ. Calgary, Calgary, AB, T2N 1N4, Can.
SO Infect. Immun. (1983), 42(2), 574-8
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DT Journal
LA English
AB The specific interaction between the exopolysaccharide purified from a no. of P. aeruginosa isolates from ***cystic*** fibrosis patients and a rat lung heparin-lectin was assayed. The polysaccharide prepd. from Homma serotypes M, B, I, and G did not act as hapten inhibitors of lectin activity, whereas the polymers prepd. from .apprx.80% of strains that did not type with Homma serum did act as hapten inhibitors. Inhibition was not due to lipopolysaccharide. The IR spectrums of both inhibitory and noninhibitory polymers appeared very similar, although small amts. of glucose and an unidentified amino sugar were found only in the nontypable strains. This evidence suggests that rat lung lectin recognizes and distinguishes a specific type of alginate-like polymer prevalent on the Homma nontypable P. aeruginosa.

=> e tewksbury ted/au
E1 1 TEWKSBURY T K/AU
E2 15 TEWKSBURY T L/AU
E3 0 --> TEWKSBURY TED/AU
E4 4 TEWKSBURY TED L/AU
E5 2 TEWKSBURY THEODORE/AU
E6 1 TEWKSBURY THEODORE L/AU
E7 1 TEWKSBURY W D/AU
E8 2 TEWNER M/AU
E9 1 TEWNION A/AU
E10 1 TEWNION J/AU
E11 1 TEWNION L/AU
E12 1 TEWNION LESLEY/AU

=> s e2-e6
L14 22 ("TEWKSBURY T L"/AU OR "TEWKSBURY TED"/AU OR "TEWKSBURY TED

L"/AU OR "TEWKSBURY THEODORE"/AU OR "TEWKSBURY THEODORE L"/AU)

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15 21 DUP REM L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 21 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2002:132922 USPATFULL
TI Sigma delta modulator with SAW filter
IN Wu, Miaochen, Acton, MA, UNITED STATES
Eshraghi, Aria, Waltham, MA, UNITED STATES
Tewksbury, Theodore , Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002067770 A1 20020606
AI US 2000-726421 A1 20001201 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP George R. Pettit, POLLOCK, VANDE SANDE & AMERNICK, R.L.L.P., 1990 M Street, N.W., Suite 800, Washington, DC, 20036
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 247
AB A sigma delta modulation device and method for filtering high frequency intermediate frequency signals. A summing amplifier receives the analog intermediate frequency signal, and provides to a surface acoustic wave filter (SAW) an analog signal which is to be converted to a digital quantity. A quantizer digitizes the signal to produce a digitized intermediate frequency signal. A digital to analog converter provides a feedback signal from the quantizer output signal, to the summing amplifier to form a sigma delta modulation device. The SAW filter provides for high stop band attenuation of signal images within the intermediate frequency signal, and produces a low noise signal with substantially no intermodulation products.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2001:168565 USPATFULL
TI Optimized power amplifier
IN Abdollahian, Mehdy, Westford, MA, United States
Griffiths, James R., Londonderry, NH, United States
Tewksbury, Theodore L. , Boston, MA, United States
PA International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6297696 B1 20011002
AI US 2000-593705 20000615 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shingleton, Michael B
LREP Connolly Bove Lodge & Hutz LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 277
AB Apparatus and method for reducing reflected power in a radio frequency amplifier. A first directional coupler divides the radio frequency signal to first and second quadrature signals. First and second amplifiers amplify each of the quadrature signals. A second directional coupler combines signals from the amplifiers to produce a combined signal. A third directional coupler samples a portion of the reflected power received on the second directional coupler output. A control signal is derived from sampling the reflected power. A variable load impedance connected to the remaining output port of the second directional coupler has an impedance value which changes with respect to a control signal and the impedance is varied so as to substantially match the impedance received by the first output port.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the purification, recovery, and sporulation of coccidial cysts and oocysts
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; ***Tewksbury, Ted L.*** ; Monzyk, Bruce; Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian coccidiosis produced by a method including obtaining the coccidial oocysts from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the oocysts from the fecal debris by either salt flotation using sodium sulfate or gas flotation using air, sporulating the oocysts using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated oocysts, washing the bleached oocysts, concg. the sterile washed oocysts and combining the concs. of various species of coccidial oocysts, and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:358154 CAPLUS
DN 131:62669
TI Implementation of process/equipment changes to reduce metal hydroxide/mixed sludge disposal at Tinker AFB
AU Chirkis, A.; Chauhan, S. P.; Folsom, D. W.; Usinowicz, P. J.; ***Tewksbury, T. L.***
CS OC-ALC/EMV, Tinker AFB, OK, 73145, USA
SO Annual Joint Service Pollution Prevention Conference and Exhibition, "Achieving Compliance through Pollution Prevention", 3rd, San Antonio, Aug. 24-27, 1998 (1998), 399-404 Publisher: National Defense Industrial Association, Arlington, Va.
CODEN: 67SCAH
DT Conference
LA English
AB The industrial wastewater treatment plant (IWTP) at Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center (OC-ALC), located at Tinker AFB, produces a "mixed sludge" as a result of treatment of wastewater to remove org., heavy metal, and other contaminants. This sludge is disposed as a hazardous sludge at a cost averaging $250,000/yr over the last 3 yr. To reduce the cost of sludge disposal as well as to meet P2 goals of reducing off-site waste discharges, Tinker AFB initiated a program three years ago to develop and demonstrate suitable processes and equipment changes to achieve these goals. The program was successfully completed earlier this year and it exemplifies compliance through P2 approach. Two different

processes were evaluated and changes in equipment and operating procedures were examd. for the metals treatment section of an industrial wastewater treatment plant using high dosages of chems. leading to large vols. of sludge and poor quality effluents. The FeSO4/NaOH process was replaced with the NaHS/FeSO4 process to reduce the sludge formation by a factor of .apprx.2. Addnl., the operating procedures were refined to avoid adding excessive quantities of NaHS and FeSO4. To utilize these new operating procedures, some equipment changes were made to better control chem. addns. A new process for sludge handling was adapted to further reduce the quantity of sludge disposal. Full-scale trials of process/equipment changes showed that the quantity of sludge disposed could be reduced by >60%. The effluent water quality was improved and chem. costs have declined. The plant is continuing to practice the process/equipment changes. Recommendations for future improvements were also made.
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 21 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 97:920086 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: YK780
TI A 27-mW CMOS fractional-N synthesizer using digital compensation for 2.5-Mb/s GFSK modulation
AU Perrott M H (Reprint); ***Tewksbury T L*** ; Sodini C G
CS HEWLETT PACKARD LABS, PALO ALTO, CA 94304 (Reprint); MIT, MICROSYST TECHNOL LABS, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139; ANALOG DEVICES INC, WILMINGTON, MA 01887
CYA USA
SO IEEE JOURNAL OF SOLID-STATE CIRCUITS, (DEC 1997) Vol. 32, No. 12, pp. 2048-2060.
Publisher: IEEE-INST ELECTRICAL ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS INC, 345 E 47TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10017-2394.
ISSN: 0018-9200.
DT Article; Journal
FS ENGI
LA English
REC Reference Count: 18
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB A digital compensation method and key circuits are presented that allow fractional-N synthesizers to be modulated at data rates greatly exceeding their bandwidth, Using this technique, a 1,8-GHz transmitter capable of digital frequency modulation at 2.5 Mb/s can be achieved with only two components: a frequency synthesizer and a digital transmit filter,
A prototype transmitter was constructed to provide proof of concept of the method; its primary component is a custom fractional-N synthesizer fabricated in a 0.6-mu m CMOS process that consumes 27 mW, Key circuits on the custom IC are an on-chip loop filter that requires no tuning or external components, a digital MASH Sigma-Delta modulator that achieves low power operation through pipelining, and an asynchronous, 64-modulus divider (prescaler). Measurements from the prototype indicate that it meets performance requirements of the digital enhanced cordless telecommunications (DECT) standard.

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 21 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 94:245080 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: NG604
TI CHARACTERIZATION, MODELING, AND MINIMIZATION OF TRANSIENT THRESHOLD VOLTAGE SHIFTS IN MOSFETS
AU ***TEWKSBURY T L (Reprint)*** ; LEE H S
CS ANALOG DEVICES SEMICOND, CHARACTERIZAT LAB, WILMINGTON, MA, 01887 (Reprint); MIT, DEPT ELECT ENGN, CAMBRIDGE, MA, 02139
CYA USA
SO IEEE JOURNAL OF SOLID-STATE CIRCUITS, (MAR 1994) Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 239-252.
ISSN: 0018-9200.
DT Article; Journal
FS ENGI
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 45
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB MOSFET's subjected to large-signal gate-source voltage pulses on microsecond to millisecond time scales exhibit transient threshold voltage shifts which relax over considerably longer periods of time. This problem is important in high-accuracy analog circuits where it can cause errors at the 12 b level and above. In this paper, transient threshold voltage shifts are characterized with respect to their dependence on stress amplitude and duration, relaxation time, gate bias, substrate bias, drain voltage, temperature, and channel width and length. In contrast to previous studies, threshold voltage shifts are measured at time and voltage scales relevant to analog circuits, and are shown to occur even when the effects of Fowler-Nordheim tunneling, avalanche injection, hot carriers, trap generation, self-heating, mobile ions, and dipolar polarizations are absent. A new model is proposed in which channel charge carriers tunnel to and from near-interface oxide traps by one of three parallel pathways. Transitions may occur elastically, by direct tunneling between the silicon band edges and an oxide trap, or inelastically, by tunneling in conjunction with a thermal transition in the insulator or at the Si-SiO2 interface. Simulations based on this model show excellent agreement with experimental results. The threshold voltage shifts are also shown to be correlated with 1/f noise, in corroboration of the tunneling model. Techniques for the minimization and modeling of errors in circuits are presented.

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 91:11104 USPATFULL
TI Reference voltage distribution system
IN Real, Peter, Groveland, MA, United States
Robertson, David H., Somerville, MA, United States
Tewksbury, Theodore , Boston, MA, United States
Mangelsdorf, Christopher W., Reading, MA, United States
PA Analog Devices, Inc., Norwood, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4990797 19910205
AI US 1989-412416 19890926 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Miller, Stanley D.; Assistant Examiner: Roseen, Richard
LREP Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 195
AB A reference voltage distribution system for use on an integrated circuit to distribute, from a reference voltage input, to remote locations on the chip, precise images of the reference voltage. The system comprises (1) a reference buffer located proximate a reference input connection and (2) a plurality of remote generator blocks, one located at each of the remotely-located sub-blocks or circuits requiring an image of the reference voltage. The reference buffer generates from the reference voltage a number of precision currents, each proportional to the reference voltage. These precision currents are routed to the remote generator blocks. Each remote generator block converts its precision current into a precision reference voltage for local use. These latter reference voltages may be the same as or different from the reference voltage supplied to chip itself.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 21 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 91:404128 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: FW510
TI A WIDE-BAND 10-B 20-MS/S PIPELINED ADC USING CURRENT-MODE SIGNALS
AU REAL P (Reprint); ROBERTSON D H; MANGELSDORF C W; ***TEWKSBURY T L***
CS ANALOG DEVICES SEMICOND, CONVERTOR DESIGN GRP, WILMINGTON, MA, 01887; ANALOG DEVICES INC, DIV SEMICOND, WILMINGTON, MA, 01887
CYA USA
SO IEEE JOURNAL OF SOLID-STATE CIRCUITS, (1991) Vol. 26, No. 8, pp. 1103-1109.
DT Article; Journal
FS ENGI
LA ENGLISH

REC Reference Count: 9
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB A 10-b pipelined ADC is presented which makes extensive use of differential current-mode signals. The converter samples at 20 MHz and has an analog bandwidth exceeding 100 MHz. A differential current-mode track-and-hold (T/H) amplifier is used to sample the input and synchronize signal transfer between pipeline stages. Experimental results for prototypes built on a 2-mu-m BiCMOS process are reported.

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:231838 CAPLUS
DN 114:231838
TI Experimental development of a multisolid fluidized-bed reactor concept: final report
AU Litt, R. D.; Paisley, M. A.; ***Tewksbury, T. L.***
CS Battelle Columbus Div., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1990), DOE/MC/23293-2856; Order No. DE90009673, 75 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1990, 15(20), Abstr. No. 43657
DT Report
LA English
AB Battelle's Columbus Division is developing a coal mild gasification process based upon the multisolid fluidized bed reactor system to produce high quality liq. and gaseous products. This process uses 2-stages to gasify coal at high throughputs to produce a range of products in compact reactors without requiring an O plant.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:562825 CAPLUS
DN 115:162825
TI Experimental development of a multi-solid fluidized bed reactor concept
AU Litt, R. D.; Paisley, M. A.; ***Tewksbury, T. L.***
CS Columbus Div., Battelle, Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1990), DOE/MC/23293-2921; Order No.DE91002006, 74 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1991, 16(4), Abstr. No. 9352
DT Report
LA English
AB The multisolid fluidized-bed (MSFB) reactor system uses 2-stages to gasify coal at high throughputs to produce a range of products in compact reactors without requiring an O plant. Data generated on the process has shown that approx. 20 wt% of the incoming coal can be converted to liq. products and an addnl. 20% to a fuel gas with a heating value in the range of 600 Btu/ft3. The remainder of the coal is converted to a char coproduct that, if desired, can be used within the process to generate steam or be removed from the system as a product. The relative amts. of these coproducts can be adjusted by changing process operating conditions. S in the coal exists the process primarily in the fuel gas. The fuel gas accounts for .apprx.85% of the coal S with another 10% contained in the liq. products. The circulating medium in the MSFB process also provides unique potential for the process. By using catalytically active materials, the chem. compn. of the liqs. or gases produced can be potentially altered to minimize the amt. of upgrading necessary. Chem. active circulating materials such as a S scavenger to reduce or eliminate the requirement for S removal from the products produced can also be used. The relative high gas velocities in the gasification reactor provide turbulent mixing in the base of the reactor thus reducing ash agglomeration and coal swelling problems. As a result the system can accept a range of coal types. This report describes initial tests in an integrated gasification unit as well as examines a preliminary process conceptual design.

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1990:121959 CAPLUS
DN 112:121959
TI The selective oxidation desulfurization process: bench-scale studies: final report
AU ***Tewksbury, T. L.*** ; Carlton, H. E.; Cho Kim, B.; Fan, L. S.; Oxley, J. H.

CS Electr. Power Res. Inst., Palo Alto, CA, USA
SO Report (1989), EPRI-ER-6366, 58 pp. Avail.: RRC, P.O. Box 50490, Palo Alto, CA 94303
From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1989, 14(17), Abstr. No. 35532
DT Report
LA English
AB Five high-S caking coals were desulfurized under bench-scale conditions by fluidized-bed selective oxidn. For this current work, the bench-scale unit was modified to simulate continuous operation under more realistic conditions: the collection and recycle of fines, addn. of SO2 to the fluidizing gas, and semi-continuous feed. Under batch conditions, the redns. in S achieved were generally equiv. to at least the pyritic S content of each coal. The simulated continuous-operation expts. indicated that continuous operation might give slightly reduced S-removal efficiencies. Temps. of 725-775.degree.F and residence times of 2-4 h are required for near optimum S removal. Gas compns. of 8-26% air (steam to balance) were used. For Pittsburgh No. 8 seam coal, 70% redn. in total S was achieved. Kentucky No. 9 seam coal had a S redn. of >60%, and the 2 Illinois No. 6 coals were desulfurized >50%. Heating value losses from the coals during processing were 5-40%.

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 21 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 89:179671 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: T8541
TI THE EFFECTS OF OXIDE TRAPS ON THE LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT-RESPONSE OF ANALOG MOS CIRCUITS
AU ***TEWKSBURY T L (Reprint)*** ; LEE H S; MILLER G A
CS ANALOG DEVICES INC, WILMINGTON, MA, 01887 (Reprint); MIT, DEPT ELECT ENGN, CAMBRIDGE, MA, 02139
CYA USA
SO IEEE JOURNAL OF SOLID-STATE CIRCUITS, (1989) Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 542-544.
DT Article; Journal
FS ENGI
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 10

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:29547 CAPLUS
DN 114:29547
TI Trace metal retention in a fluidized bed combustor
AU Litt, R. D.; ***Tewksbury, T. L.***
CS Battelle, Columbus Div., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Proc. Int. Conf. Fluid. Bed Combust. (1989), 10th(1), 127-30
CODEN: PCFCDB; ISSN: 0197-453X
DT Journal
LA English
AB A fluidized bed combustor (FBC) can capture trace metals on the bed material when firing hazardous waste. A lab. FBC captured >90% of the PbCrO4 waste on the bed material while establishing operating conditions and procedures and equipment specifications. A fluxing agent promotes agglomeration of the trace metals on the silica bed material in a glass-like coating. Org. materials in liq. or solid wastes can be effectively incinerated while the noncombustible components are captured in a form that should be suitable for recovery or landfill disposal in most cases.

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1986:8716 CAPLUS
DN 104:8716
TI Process and apparatus for producing a metalliferous concentrate from a particulate feed material
IN Attia, Yosry A.; ***Tewksbury, Ted L.***
PA Battelle Development Corp., USA
SO S. African, 23 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI ZA 8405143 A 19850227 ZA 1984-5143 19840704
AU 8430882 A1 19850124 AU 1984-30882 19840719
AU 561217 B2 19870430
PRAI US 1983-515574 19830720
AB Sandy and powd. ore feed is beneficiated into a metalliferous conc. for the recovery of precious and Pt-group metals. The process is suitable for lean ores contg. .apprx.0.1 oz Au/ton, esp. as placer deposits contg. magnetite impurity. The ore feed is processed for mech. sepn. of fines (<10.mu. size, followed by magnetic sepn. at low- and then high-field intensity. Thus, the app. and flow system were suitable for processing black sand tailings at 2500 lb/h, using water at .apprx.31 gal/min and elec. power at .apprx.15 kW. Recovery of Au ore into final conc. was >90%. Some product streams were optionally combined for water recovery and recycling.

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 85:23785 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing a metalliferous concentrate from a particulate feed material
IN Attia, Yosry A., Columbus, OH, United States
Tewksbury, Ted L. , Columbus, OH, United States
PA Battelle Development Corp., Columbus, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4512879 19850423
AI US 1983-515574 19830720 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hart, Charles
LREP Millard, Sidney W.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 567
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A concentrate containing precious metals is produced from a particulate feed material containing particles of various sizes by a size fractionation step, a gravity separation step performed on each size fraction separately, a magnetic separation step and a second gravity separation step. The process is especially intended for separating gold and other metals from so-called "black sand" placer deposits.

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1985:426704 CAPLUS
DN 103:26704
TI Trace metal retention when firing hazardous waste in a fluidized-bed incinerator
AU Litt, R. D.; ***Tewksbury, T. L.***
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Report (1984), EPA/600/2-84/198; Order No. PB85-138618/GAR, 46 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Gov. Rep. Announce. Index (U. S.) 1985, 85(5), 70
DT Report
LA English
AB A bench-scale fluidized-bed incinerator that captures trace metals on the bed material when firing hazardous waste is described. Operating conditions, operating procedures, and equipment design for >90% trace metal capture on the bed material are established. A synthetic hazardous waste contg. Pb chromate was used in the tests. Other trace metals were identified that can be captured by agglomeration on a SiO2 bed material. The design provides the capability of operating in either a single- or double-stage configuration so that various bed materials or operating conditions can be used to capture different trace metals or to provide more effective capture. The bench-scale fluidized-bed incinerator will operate over a wide range of operating conditions with several fuels, bed materials, and fluxing agents.

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1980:183395 CAPLUS

DN 92:183395
TI Utility gas from an agglomerating burner gasifier
AU Mink, W. H.; Steedman, W. G.; ***Tewksbury, T. L.***
CS Battelle Columbus Lab., Columbus, OH, USA
SO Coal Process. Technol. (1979), 5, 31-43
CODEN: CPRTD2; ISSN: 0147-1708
DT Journal
LA English
AB A discussion is presented on the Battelle-Union Carbide coal gasification process work done in 1974-78 and its potential commercialization.

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1971:491113 CAPLUS
DN 75:91113
TI Development of a fluidized-bed technique for the regeneration of powdered activated carbon
AU Reed, Allan K.; ***Tewksbury, T. L.*** ; Wasto, E. A.; Price, J. G.; Smithson, G. R., Jr.
CS Columbus Lab., Battelle Mem. Inst., Columbus, Ohio, USA
SO Water Pollut. Contr. Res. Ser. (1970), ORD-17020FBDO3/70, 43 pp.
CODEN: FWPPAP
DT Report
LA English
AB A successful technique for the regeneration of spent powd. activated C by a fluidized-bed process is discussed in detail with the results from a pilot plant unit in which powd. C was regenerated at the rate of 30 lb over an 8 hr period. The spent C was regenerated to an active form as effective as virgin activated C in its ability to adsorb org. components from a typical secondary sewage effluent. Recovery of the regenerated C was .apprx.85%/ regeneration cycle. The process temp. was controlled at 1000-1500.degree.F with a gas atm. contg. N, O, CO2, and water vapor. Increase in the process temp. increased both the absorption capacity and the weight loss of C during processing. From the pilot-plant results it is concluded that after 36 cycles of adsorption and regeneration the regenerated C was still amost as effective as virgin C in removing total org. materials from secondary sewage effluent and that the av. C loss/regeneration cycle should be <15% in a continuously operated system.

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
AN 1970:193363 BIOSIS
DN BA51:103363
TI DEVELOPMENT OF A FLUIDIZED BED TECHNIQUE FOR THE REGENERATION OF POWDERED ACTIVATED CARBON.
AU REED A K; ***TEWKSBURY T L*** ; SMITHSON G R JR
SO ENVIRON SCI TECHNOL, (1970) 4 (5), 432-437.
CODEN: ESTHAG. ISSN: 0013-936X.
FS BA; OLD
LA Unavailable

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1969:38334 BIOSIS
DN BR05:38334
TI THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FLUIDIZED BED TECHNIQUE FOR THE REGENERATION OF POWDERED ACTIVATED CARBON ABSTRACT WASTE WATER TREATMENT.
AU REED A K; ***TEWKSBURY T L*** ; SMITHSON G R JR
SO Ind. Water Eng., (1968) 5 (9), 51.
CODEN: IWEGAA. ISSN: 0019-8862.
FS BR; OLD
LA Unavailable

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1966:488677 CAPLUS
DN 65:88677
OREF 65:16572c
TI Liquid-liquid extraction of nonferrous metals: review of the art
AU Smithson, G. R., Jr.; Shea, J. F.; ***Tewksbury, T. L.***
CS Battelle Mere. Inst., Columbus, OH
SO J. Metals (1966), 18(9), 1037-46

DT Journal
LA English
AB The various types of equipment are sketched and the reagents commonly used for liquid-liquid extn. are given for: Pu, Th, U, and V; Cd, Cu, Ge, Pb, and Zn; Co, Fe, and Ni; Al, Be, and Mg; Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf, and Ti; Cr, Mo, and W; As, Bi, Sb, and Sn; Au, Ag, Pt, Ir, Ru, Rh, and Pd; Ce, Eu, La, Y, and Sc; Mn and Re; Ba, Ca, Ra, and Sr; Po, Se, and Te; Ga, In, and Tl; and Cs and Na.

=> s (oocysts or oocyst or cysts or cyst)
L16 254250 (OOCYSTS OR OOCYST OR CYSTS OR CYST)

=> s l16 and (eimeria or coccidi?)
L17 13006 L16 AND (EIMERIA OR COCCIDI?)

=> s l17 and flotation
L18 255 L17 AND FLOTATION

=> dup rem l18
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L18
L19 162 DUP REM L18 (93 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l19 and (purif? or isolat? or recover?)
7 FILES SEARCHED...
L20 61 L19 AND (PURIF? OR ISOLAT? OR RECOVER?)

<------User Break------>
u
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l20 and ((gas flotat?)or(salt flotat?))
L21 7 L20 AND ((GAS FLOTAT?) OR(SALT FLOTAT?))

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 7 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 90:53175 CABA
DN 900863305
TI Analysis of ***coccidian*** ***oocyst*** populations by means of flow cytometry
AU Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
CS Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
SO Journal of Protozoology, (1989) Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 143-146. 12 ref.
ISSN: 0022-3921
DT Journal
LA English
AB Flow cytometry was employed as a tool to analyze and characterize batches of ***oocysts*** from laboratory and field ***isolates*** of ***Eimeria*** spp. (E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. necatrix and E. praecox) from chickens and to propagate sub-populations of batches of ***oocysts*** . ***Oocyst*** batches were cleaned of debris by a combination of ***salt*** ***flotation*** , washing and treatment with dilute sodium hypochlorite (1.5% aqueous). ***Oocyst*** size and shape were registered by forward-angle light scatter with the argon laser excitation set at 488 nm at 300 mW. Sub-populations of ***oocysts*** were collected by map gating and used for microscopy or for propagation. The profile of particle size was characteristic for each species. Propagation of sub-populations of ***oocysts*** of specified sizes resulted in cultures of ***coccidia*** that were pure species or nearly pure species. The small size of E. mitis caused difficulty in separation from the remaining fine debris. This technique was useful for studying the variation in ***oocyst*** size within populations and characterization of field ***isolates*** of mixed species. Propagation of pure species from mixed ***isolates*** by bit-map gating had the same limitations as micromanipulation because of the overlapping size of ***Eimeria*** spp. Characterization is further limited by the lack of

suitable size/shape standards for flow cytometry.

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the ***purification*** , ***recovery*** , and sporulation of ***coccidial*** ***cysts*** and ***oocysts***
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce; Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian ***coccidiosis*** produced by a method including obtaining the ***coccidial*** ***oocysts*** from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the ***oocysts*** from the fecal debris by either ***salt*** ***flotation*** using sodium sulfate or ***gas*** ***flotation*** using air, sporulating the ***oocysts*** using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated ***oocysts*** , washing the bleached ***oocysts*** , concg. the sterile washed ***oocysts*** and combining the concs. of various species of ***coccidial*** ***oocysts*** , and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 93:109068 USPATFULL
TI Treatment of protozoal diseases
IN McHardy, Nicholas, Berkhamsted, United Kingdom
PA Coopers Animal Health Limited, Hertfordshire, England (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5273970 19931228
AI US 1991-635822 19910103 (7)
PRAI GB 1990-241 19900105
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Waddell, Frederick E.; Assistant Examiner: Weddington, K.
LREP Nixon & Vanderhye
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 366
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The antibacterial substance baquiloprim (2,4-diamino-5-[8-dimethylamino-7-methyl-5-quinolylmethyl]pyrimidine) is shown to be active against

protozoal infections, e.g. toxoplasmosis. Preferably the baquiloprim is administered together with a sulphonamide.

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 91:82040 USPATFULL
TI Vaccines for ***coccidiosis*** comprising live sporulated ***oocysts*** from strains of ***eimeria*** species
IN McDonald, Vincent, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Shirley, Martin W., Buckden, United Kingdom
PA National Research Development Corporation, London, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5055292 19911008
AI US 1990-506538 19900409 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-85869, filed on 17 Aug 1987, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1986-20059 19860818
GB 1986-29475 19861210
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.
LREP Bacon & Thomas
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 886
AB Vaccines active against ***coccidiosis*** in domestic fowls contain attenuated precocious strains of ***Eimeria*** species.

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 89:85856 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding an antigenic protein derived from ***Eimeria*** tenella and vaccines for prevention of ***coccidiosis*** caused by ***Eimeria*** tenella
IN Andrews, William H., Belmont, CA, United States
Brothers, Virginia M., Albany, CA, United States
Files, James G., Belmont, CA, United States
Kuhn, Irene, San Francisco, CA, United States
McCaman, Michael T., San Bruno, CA, United States
Paul, Leland S., Woodside, CA, United States
Sias, Stacey R., San Anselmo, CA, United States
Gore, Thomas C., Charles City, IA, United States
Newman, Jr., Karel Z., Clear Lake, IA, United States
Tedesco, John L., St. Peters, MO, United States
PA Solvay & Cie, S.A., Brussels, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4874705 19891017
AI US 1985-805824 19851206 (6)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-734085, filed on 16 May 1985 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-617483, filed on 5 Jun 1984, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hazel, Blondel
LREP White, John P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1727
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A genomic DNA molecule having the nucleic acid sequence set forth in FIG. 1 and encoding an antigenic protein derived from ***Eimeria*** tenella has been ***isolated*** . The protein has a molecular weight of about 25,000 daltons and is composed of two polypeptides joined by a disulfide bond. One of the polypeptides is characterized by a molecular weight of about 17,000 daltons and by a blocked N-terminal amino acid and having the amino acid sequence set forth in FIG. 1. The other polypeptide is characterized by a molecular weight of about 8,000 daltons and has the amino acid sequence set forth in FIG. 1.

A cDNA molecule encoding the 25,000 dalton polypeptide with a continuous

amino acid sequence has been inserted into expression vectors capable of expressing the 25,000 dalton polypeptide directly or as a fused polypeptide. The polypeptides produced are used in vaccines to immunize chickens against infection by ***Eimeria*** tenella.

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 88:8331 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** acervulina immunogens
IN Murray, Peter K., Red Bank, NJ, United States
Bhogal, Balbir S., Avenel, NJ, United States
Jacobson, Ethel B., New York, NY, United States
Crane, Mark S., Westfield, NJ, United States
Schmatz, Dennis M., Cranford, NJ, United States
Galuska, Stefan, North Plainfield, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4724145 19880209
AI US 1985-798775 19851118 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, John; Assistant Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.
LREP Tribble, Jack L., Perrella, Donald J., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 4
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 514
AB High levels of immunity are achieved in chickens inoculated intramuscularly or orally with E. acervulina extract immunogens. These extracts contain at least 20 polypeptides which induce a protective immune response not only against E. acervulina but also against E. tenella and E. maxima. The resulting immunity prevents intestinal lesions and reduces the number of viable ***oocysts*** in vaccinated and challenged birds. One or more of these polypeptides can be used as an immunogen to protect against ***coccidiosis*** .

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 87:6385 USPATFULL
TI ***Coccidiosis*** vaccine
IN Murray, Peter K., Redbank, NJ, United States
Galuska, Stefan, North Plainfield, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4639372 19870127
AI US 1984-625882 19840629 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hazel, Blondel
LREP Perrella, Donald J., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,6
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 474
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Sporozoites of ***coccidia*** fail to develop in chickens which are immune and many are blocked from penetrating host cells. Although previous attempts to immunize chickens with non-viable ***coccidial*** antigens have been unsuccessful it has been discovered that extracts from sporozoites or sporulated ***oocysts*** of E. tennella induce high levels of protective immunity. These extracts contain at least 15 polypeptides many of which are associated with the surface of the sporozoite and induce good immune responses. Antibody to these polypeptides blocks sporozoite-host cell penetration in vitro and neutralizes sporozoites in vivo. One or more of these polypeptides may be used as an antigen to protect against ***coccidiosis*** .

=> d l20 bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 61 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2000:318802 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000318802
TI Infectivity to experimental rodents of Cryptosporidium parvum ***oocysts*** from siberian chipmunks (Tamias sibiricus) originated in the People's Republic of China.
AU Matsui, Toshihiro (1); Fujino, Takashi (1); Kajima, Junko; Tsuji, Moriyasu (1)
CS (1) Department of Tropical Diseases and Parasitology, Kyorin University School of Medicine, 6-20-2 Shinkawa, Mitaka, Tokyo, 181-8611 Japan
SO Journal of Veterinary Medical Science, (May, 2000) Vol. 62, No. 5, pp. 487-489. print.
ISSN: 0916-7250.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB We ***isolated*** Cryptosporidium parvum-type ***oocysts*** from naturally infected siberian chipmunks which originated in the People's Republic of China and examined the infectivity to rodents as experimental animals. The naturally infected chipmunks did not show any clinical symptoms. The ***oocysts*** were 4.8 X 4.2 mum on average in size. They were avoid and morphologically similar to the C. parvum ***oocysts*** ***isolated*** from human and cattle. Experimental rodents were inoculated with 1.6 X 106 original ***oocysts*** each. SCID mice began to shed ***oocysts*** on day 7 and the OPG value was 105 from 50 days. The ***oocysts*** were found from ICR mice on days 13 and 16 by only sugar ***flotation*** method, however, any ***oocysts*** were not detected from the rats, guinea pigs and rabbits until 30 days. Two infected SCID mice were necropsied on days 100 and 102 and examined for ***coccidian*** organisms. Merozoites and ***oocysts*** were found in the low part of jejunum and ileum, however, no parasites were detected in the stomach. Consequently, it was considered that the present species was C. parvum and was probably genotype 2 from result of infectivity to rodents.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1999:200295 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900200295
TI Differentiation of porcine ***Eimeria*** spp. by morphologic algorithms.
AU Daugschies, Arwid (1); Imarom, Somyod; Bollwahn, Wilhelm
CS (1) Tieraerztliche Hochschule Hannover, Institut fuer Parasitologie, Buenteweg 17, D-30559, Hannover Germany
SO Veterinary Parasitology, (March 1, 1999) Vol. 81, No. 3, pp. 201-210.
ISSN: 0304-4017.
DT Article
LA English
AB ***Oocysts*** of ***Eimeria*** spp. were ***isolated*** from feces of naturally infected sows by conventional ***flotation*** . Saturated sodium chloride solution was superior to zinc chloride, zinc chloride/sodium chloride or sugar solution to ***isolate*** ***oocysts*** . Seven species, namely ***Eimeria*** scabra, E. polita, E. perminuta, E. debliecki, E. suis, E. porci and E. spinosa, were identified. The dimensions of ***oocysts*** (n = 4088) and sporocysts (n = 3594) were measured with an image analysis system; colour and shape of ***oocysts*** were estimated and transformed to numerical values. Of the 4088 ***oocysts*** approximately 99% were allocated to the correct species by algorithms calculated on the basis of these values. Rough-walled ***oocysts*** (E. scabra, E. polita, E. perminuta, E. spinosa) could be distinguished without previous sporulation in most cases (>97%). Smooth-walled ***oocysts*** require sporulation for further classification and were accurately allocated to species in at least 93% of cases.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1992:54673 BIOSIS
DN BA93:34648
TI METHOD FOR ***RECOVERY*** AND OCCURRENCE OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM-SP IN SELECTED SURFACE WATERS.
AU GORNIK V; EXNER M
CS HYGIENE-INST. RUHRGEBIETS, ROTTHAUSER STR. 19, D-4650 GELSENKIRCHEN.

SO ZENTRALBL HYG UMWELTMED, (1991) 192 (2), 124-133.
CODEN: ZHUMEO. ISSN: 0934-8859.
FS BA; OLD
LA German
AB Cryptosporidium, a small ***coccidian*** parasite, is accepted as an important cause of severs diarrheal illness in man and animals, in immunocompromised persons illness may be life-threatening. Cryptosporidium is transmitted by ***oocysts*** , passed in the faeces. These ***oocysts*** are remarkable resistant to common disinfectants and they can survive for several months. Person-to-person, animal-to-person and faecal contaminations of the environment are proven routes of transmission. Also waterborne disease outbreaks caused by Cryptosporidium are well documented. This paper represents a modification of a method for the detection of Cryptosporidium in water, developed by Musial et al. and Rose et al. The method includes steps for filtration, elution, centrifugation, ***flotation*** and microscopic detection of Cryptosporidium ***oocysts*** in sediments using an indirect immunofluorescence technique and a native contrast-technique. With this modified method efficiency of ***recovery*** ranged from 8,1% to 27,1%. In addition, selected surface waters in Northrine-Westphalia were examined. The finding of Cryptosporidium ***oocysts*** in 7 to 9 water samples (78%) demonstrates the occurrence of Cryptosporidium ***oocysts*** in surface waters in Western-Germany. These results suggest that more detailed studies are needed to assess the risk of this new pathogen in water, especially in removal and disinfection in water treatment plants.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1991:207313 BIOSIS
DN BA91:110538
TI A RAPID METHOD FOR THE ***PURIFICATION*** OF CHICKEN ***COCCIDIAN*** ***OOCYSTS*** .
AU KIM K S; LEE H S; CHUNG G S; KWON J H; CHOI S H; YOUN H J; KIM S H; NAMGOONG S
CS VETERINARY RESEARCH INST., RDA, ANYANG, KOREA.
SO RES REP RURAL DEV ADM (SUWEON), (1990) 32 (2 VET), 33-36.
CODEN: NSYNEQ.
FS BA; OLD
LA Korean
AB A method is described by which ***purified*** ***oocysts*** of chicken ***coccidia*** can be obtained in sterile solution and free of any extraneous vegetable matter, using a gravity ***flotation*** and sodium hypochlorite cleaning techniques. Of 5 species of ***coccidia*** tested, the ***recovery*** rate of pure ***oocysts*** was the highest as 90.5% in ***Eimeria*** acervulina, and followed by 74.1% in E. mitis, 67.5% in E. brunetti, 66.3% in E. tenella and 64.1% in E. maxima.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1984:180659 BIOSIS
DN BA77:13643
TI TECHNIQUES FOR THE ***RECOVERY*** AND IDENTIFICATION OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM ***OOCYSTS*** FROM STOOL SPECIMENS.
AU GARCIA L S; BRUCKNER D A; BREWER T C; SHIMIZU R Y
CS DEP. PATHOLOGY, CLIN. MICROBIOL., UNIV. CALIF. LOS ANGELES, MED. CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90024.
SO J CLIN MICROBIOL, (1983) 18 (1), 185-190.
CODEN: JCMIDW. ISSN: 0095-1137.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Due to increasing numbers of patients with documented infections with Cryptosporidium and other ***coccidia*** , it is important to be aware of the appropriate diagnostic techniques necessary for organism ***recovery*** and identification. Although Cryptosporidium is found in the gastrointestinal tract, tissue biopsies may be insufficient for organism ***recovery*** ; the examination of stool specimens is a noninvasive procedure and will provide better overall opportunities for organism ***recovery*** . Human clinical specimens were examined from 45 patients with confirmed cryptosporidiosis or suspected of having the

infection. Tissue biopsy sections, fecal wet preparations, and permanent stained smears were examined. Stool specimens were submitted in 10% formalin, 2.5% potassium dichromate, and polyvinyl alcohol and were examined for ***oocysts*** by using 15 different methods: phase-contrast and light microscopy; Sheather's sugar ***flotation*** ; formalin concentration techniques; 10% potassium hydroxide; Giemsa; trichrome; periodic acid-Schiff; silver methenamine; acridine orange; auramine-rhodamine; kinyoun acid-fast; Ziehl-Neelsen carbolfuchsin; and a modified acid-fast procedure. Each technique or combination of techniques was assessed by organism quantitation, organism morphology, and ease of visual recognition. Based on these comparative studies, the modified Ziehl-Neelsen carbolfuchsin stain on 10% formalin-preserved stool is recommended for the ***recovery*** and identification of Cryptosporidium.

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1980:246433 BIOSIS
DN BA70:38929
TI AN INVESTIGATION OF VARIABLES IN A FECAL ***FLOTATION*** TECHNIQUE.
AU O'GRADY M R; SLOCOMBE J O D
CS 455 SPRINGFIELD RD., WINNIPEG, MANIT. R2G OR9, CAN.
SO CAN J COMP MED, (1980) 44 (2), 148-154.
CODEN: CJCMAV. ISSN: 0008-4050.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Several variables in a standard vial fecal gravitational ***flotation*** technique were investigated. These were the specific gravity of the sodium nitrate ***flotation*** solution, duration of ***flotation*** and mesh sizes of strainers. The number of eggs which floated and adhered to a coverslip were counted and estimates of the number of eggs remaining in the strained fecal suspension and in the feces trapped on the strainer were made. Eggs from hookworms, Trichuris vulpis and Toxocara canis in feces from dogs, Nematodirus spp. from sheep and Parascaris equorum from horses floated equally well in solutions with specific gravities (SpGr) ranging 1.22-1.38. Taenia spp. from dogs had a slightly narrower range (SpGr 1.27-1.38) for best ***recovery*** . Eggs from Haemonchus contortus from sheep appeared to float best between SpGr 1.22-1.32. Strongyles from 1 horse floated best with SpGr 1.27-1.32 and from another with SpGr 1.11-1.38. ***Coccidial*** ***oocysts*** from sheep floated best in a narrow range of SpGr from 1.22-1.27. As SpGr was increased the recognition of eggs under the coverslip was increasingly difficult and especially so at SpGr 1.38 with sheep feces. This was due to the increasing amount of debris and the more rapid formation of crystals with evaporation with solutions of higher SpGr. It appeared that solutions with SpGr of 1.22-1.35 would be best for routine laboratory use. At specific gravity 1.27, there appeared to be no difference in the number of eggs ***recovered*** for a 4-, 8- and 12-min ***flotation*** period. Only 3-7% of the eggs in 4 g of feces were counted under the coverslip. This poor efficacy resulted first because .apprx. 50% of the eggs were trapped in the feces and retained on the strainer. Only 1/2 of the strained fecal suspension, containing .apprx. 25% of the eggs, was placed in the vial for examination. Of those eggs in the vial only 16-29% were counted under the coverslip. When the 2nd half of the strained fecal suspension was placed in another vial, the amount of debris and air bubbles adhering to the coverslip was much less than that for the first vial. Egg counts for both vials appeared similar and it may be that when debris is excessive the fecal examination should involve counts from a second vial. The use of strainers finer than the standard tea strainer and the addition of minimal amounts of detergent did not increase the egg count.

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1977:151508 BIOSIS
DN BA63:46372
TI METHODS IN ***COCCIDIOSIS*** RESEARCH SEPARATION OF ***OOCYSTS*** FROM FECES.
AU RYLEY J F; MEADE R; HAZELHURST J; ROBINSON T E
SO PARASITOLOGY, (1976 (RECD 1977)) 73 (3), 311-326.
CODEN: PARAAE. ISSN: 0031-1820.

FS BA; OLD
LA Unavailable
AB Factors which may be important in the large-scale extraction of ***coccidial*** ***oocysts*** from feces were investigated with ***Eimeria*** tenella. Age of chicken, inoculum, feeding status at the time of inoculation, period of collection, feeding status during collection, collection medium, homogenization and sieving, ***flotation*** , washing, sporulation and further ***purification*** were considered. The aim was to establish a method to produce the maximum number of ***oocysts*** of a required degree of purity and viability, with the expenditure of the minimum amount of physical effort, time, animals and chemicals. Groups of chickens 3-4 wk of age are inoculated with 5000 ***oocysts*** of E. tenella and food is supplied ad lib. Over the period 5-8 days after inoculation, feces are collected in trays containing 2% (weight/volume) potassium dichromate solution, while food intake is restricted. The fecal material is homogenized, passed once through 40 and 100 mesh sieves, centrifuged and the ***oocysts*** ***recovered*** from the sediment by 3 flotations in saturated salt solution. Following washing, ***oocysts*** are sporulated by forced aeration at 30.degree. C and may be further ***purified*** by hypochlorite treatment or passage in 5% Tween 80 solution through a glass bead column followed by sucrose density gradient centrifugation. Routine passages along these lines over a 5 yr period gave a ***recovery*** of 46% of the ***oocysts*** excreted by over 7000 birds.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 2000:146434 CABA
DN 20000508916
TI Participation of insects in spreading parasitic invasion in geese reared in a traditional way
AU Szelagiewicz, M.; Sokol, R.; Spodniewska, A.
SO Natural Sciences, (1998) No. 1, pp. 71-79. 15 ref.
DT Journal
LA English
SL Polish
AB Studies were conducted on a farm near Olsztyn, Poland, from May to October 1996. There were 50 adult geese and 20 goslings on the farm. Fresh goose excrement was collected in May (n=70) and October (n=70) and examined for developmental stages of parasites, using the decantation and Fulleborn ***flotation*** methods. Each month, from May to October, 5 soil and 5 grass samples were collected from pastures. Grass samples were examined for ***oocysts*** , eggs and larvae of parasites. Insects were obtained from soil samples and examined for the degree of infestation with bird parasites. Of the 331 insects ***recovered*** , 142 were Coleoptera (mainly Curculionidae), 111 Formicidae, and 35 Muscidae. Infections with ***coccidia*** (***Eimeria*** sp.) and nematodes (Amidostomum anseris, Ascaridia galli and Trichostrongylus sp.) were found in the geese (overall prevalence 25.7%). ***Oocysts*** of ***Eimeria*** sp. (n=14), eggs of Trichostrongylus sp. (n=30) and eggs of nematodes of the group "Heterakis-Ascaridia" (n=6) were found on the grass, and 2 ***Eimeria*** sp. ***oocysts*** and 4 eggs of Trichostrongylus sp. were found on the insects. It is considered that the role of insects in spreading parasitic infection of birds was smaller than expected.

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 2000:55721 CABA
DN 20000805678
TI Comparison of efficacy of different floatation media for the detection of parasitic eggs and protozoan ***oocysts***
AU Bharkad, G. P.; Deshpande, P. D.; Narladkar, B. W.
CS Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Parbhani-431 402, India.
SO Journal of Veterinary Parasitology, (1999) Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 65-66. 5 ref.
DT Journal
LA English
AB In a comparative study of the efficiency of 5 different ***flotation*** media for the diagnosis of gastrointestinal parasitism, 20 faecal samples were examined for Toxocara vitulorum, Strongyloides papillosus and

Eimeria spp.. The data were analysed by one-way analysis of variance. Saturated sodium chloride solution was found to be the best medium in terms of the number of ova and ***oocysts*** ***recovered*** , followed by concentrated sugar solution, which gave a better quality preparation with fewer impurities. Saturated copper sulfate was the least effective. The other 2 media (saturated zinc sulfate and saturated magnesium sulfate) gave intermediate results.

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 2000:8127 CABA
DN 992217117
TI Diagnosis of cryptosporidiosis by PCR
AU Li JianHua; Zhang XiChen; Ouyang HongSheng; Yin JiGang; Yang Ju; Li DeChang; Li, J. H.; Zhang, X. C.; Ouyang, H. S.; Yin, J. G.; Yang, J.; Li, D. C.
CS Faculty of Animal Medicine, University of Agriculture and Animal Sciences, Changchun 130062, China.
SO Chinese Journal of Veterinary Science, (1999) Vol. 19, No. 5, pp. 476-478. 7 ref.
DT Journal
LA Chinese
SL English
AB A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to amplify a 586 bp product of Cryptosporidium muris or Cryptosporidium parvum using a primer pair based on published sequence of the 18S rRNA genes in C. muris and C. parvum. ***Oocysts*** were ***purified*** by 1:2 glycerine ***flotation*** and G3 funnel filtration. The PCR could detect 400 ***oocysts*** per gram of faeces. No amplification to be observed for Giardia lamblia, ***Eimeria*** tenella, Trypanosoma evansi and Toxoplasma gondii DNA. It is suggested that this PCR is suitable for the diagnosis and survey of cryptosporidiosis.

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 93:109164 CABA
DN 932289600
TI Pollen grains of grasses in horse faecal analysis
AU Krecek, R. C.; Nieuwenhuizen, L. C. van; Guthrie, A.; Robbertse, P. J.; Van Nieuwenhuizen, L. C.
CS Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X04, 0110 Onderstepoort, South Africa.
SO Journal of the South African Veterinary Association, (1993) Vol. 64, No. 2, pp. 59. 3 ref.
ISSN: 0038-2809
DT Letter
LA English
AB Pollen grains of grasses are commonly observed in horse faeces examined microscopically. In South Africa, Eragrostis tef and E. curvula are the most common hay grasses. The ***coccidian*** parasite ***Eimeria*** leuckarti has not been reported in South Africa, but its introduction is possible. Usually E. leuckarti ***oocysts*** are ***recovered*** with a sedimentation and not a ***flotation*** method. The pollen grain can be differentiated from an ***Eimeria*** ***oocyst*** based on shape (irregular), the nature of the cell wall (thick) and sporulation.

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 90:53175 CABA
DN 900863305
TI Analysis of ***coccidian*** ***oocyst*** populations by means of flow cytometry
AU Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
CS Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
SO Journal of Protozoology, (1989) Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 143-146. 12 ref.
ISSN: 0022-3921
DT Journal
LA English
AB Flow cytometry was employed as a tool to analyze and characterize batches of ***oocysts*** from laboratory and field ***isolates*** of

Eimeria spp. (E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. necatrix and E. praecox) from chickens and to propagate sub-populations of batches of ***oocysts*** . ***Oocyst*** batches were cleaned of debris by a combination of salt ***flotation*** , washing and treatment with dilute sodium hypochlorite (1.5% aqueous). ***Oocyst*** size and shape were registered by forward-angle light scatter with the argon laser excitation set at 488 nm at 300 mW. Sub-populations of ***oocysts*** were collected by map gating and used for microscopy or for propagation. The profile of particle size was characteristic for each species. Propagation of sub-populations of ***oocysts*** of specified sizes resulted in cultures of ***coccidia*** that were pure species or nearly pure species. The small size of E. mitis caused difficulty in separation from the remaining fine debris. This technique was useful for studying the variation in ***oocyst*** size within populations and characterization of field ***isolates*** of mixed species. Propagation of pure species from mixed ***isolates*** by bit-map gating had the same limitations as micromanipulation because of the overlapping size of ***Eimeria*** spp. Characterization is further limited by the lack of suitable size/shape standards for flow cytometry.

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 90:23135 CABA
DN 902220301
TI Comparison of ways of detecting cryptosporidia in faeces from carrier and fancy pigeons, and comments on the occurrence of other intestinal parasites in pigeons
Vergleichende methodische Untersuchungen zum Nachweis von Kryptosporidien im Kot von Brief- und Rassetauben mit einem Beitrag zum Vorkommen von anderen Darmparasiten bei Tauben
AU Stephan, H.
SO Vergleichende methodische Untersuchungen zum Nachweis von Kryptosporidien im Kot von Brief- und Rassetauben mit einem Beitrag zum Vorkommen von anderen Darmparasiten bei Tauben, (1989) pp. 123. 153 ref.
Publisher: Fachbereich Veterinarmedizin, Justus-Liebig-Universitat, Giessen.
DT Dissertation
LA German
SL English
AB Diagnostic procedures were examined by adding cryptosporidia from calves to pigeon faeces. The method described by J. Heine (1982) gave the best ***recovery*** , followed by Sheather's sugar ***flotation*** method, formalin-ethyl-acetate sedimentation (L. S. Ritchie 1948) and the DMSO stain of G. E. M. Potz et al. (1964). No cryptosporidial ***oocysts*** were found in 557 samples of faeces from carrier pigeons, but they were present in a pooled specimen from 6 fancy (Cauchois) pigeons. Other parasites identified were Ascaridia, Capillaria and ***Eimeria*** species.

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 87:57770 CABA
DN 872295593
TI Dynamics of ***coccidiosis*** outbreaks in chickens in relation to the use of anticoccidial control measures
Dynamika vyskytu kokcidiozy u kurat ve vztahu k pouzivanym protikokcidioznim opatrenim
AU Chroustova, E.; Pinka, K.
CS Vyzkumny Ustav Vet. Lekarstvi, Hudcova 70, 621 32 Brno, Czechoslovakia.
SO Veterinarni Medicina, (1987) Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 35-44. 24 ref.
DT Journal
LA Czech
SL Russian; English; German
AB Poultry on 3 large capacity farms were examined: (A) 9000 pullets in each of 8 houses, on permanent bedding, with clinical ***coccidiosis*** , causing approx. 4% mortality, examined for 2.5 yrs. The feed was medicated with 0.05% amprolium. (B) 22 000 to 25 000 broilers in each of 4 houses, on wood shavings, the feed medicated with lasalocid and monensin; clinical ***coccidiosis*** occurred sporadically during one year. (C) 25 000 to 26 000 broilers in each of 12 houses, in cages, the feed medicated with lasalocid, with no ***coccidiosis*** clinically or post mortem.

Coccidiosis was judged to be slight with up to 10 000 ***oocysts*** , or moderate with 10 000 to 100 000 ***oocysts*** , or severe with more then 100 000 ***oocysts*** per gram of faeces, examined by ***flotation*** . The level of medication was lower than prescribed in 48%, satisfactory in 43%, and higher in 10% of 221 feed samples examined (500 g each). When less than 80% of the prescribed ***coccidiostat*** was present, clinical ***coccidiosis*** occurred. E. tenella was ***isolated*** most often, though up to 50 000 ***oocysts*** per gram did not cause a problem; 100 000 to 200 000 caused clinical signs. By contrast, even 500 000 ***oocysts*** of E. acervulina or E. mitis did not cause clinical signs. Amprolium used for medication on farm A was not effective enough (resistant ***coccidia***), and was replaced by nicarbazin. Mechanical cleaning was very important for control. Only 21 of 38 smears taken after chemical disinfection were negative, indicating a relative resistance to chemicals. On average, 63 experimental untreated chickens infected with E. tenella gained 31 g (9 died of ***coccidiosis***), 63 infected, amprolium-treated birds gained 47.6 g (10 died of ***coccidiosis***), 28 controls gained 68.3 g (none died)-each received 20 000 ***oocysts*** . The houses on farm A were permanently overcrowded, with 12 to 13 pullets per m2 instread of 6 to 8.

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 78:117538 CABA
DN 772299861
TI Efficiency of the Seinhorst filter for the ***recovery*** of ***Eimeria*** tenella ***oocysts*** , from feces
AU McCallister, G.; Cowgill, L. M.
CS Div. Biol. Sci., Mesa Coll., Grand Junction, Colorado 81501, USA.
SO Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington, (1977) Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 218-219.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The range of ***recovery*** of E. tenella ova from poultry faeces was 81 to 95% in 48 hours by Seinhorst filter compared with 36-61% by cover slip ***flotation*** , 12-56% by gravity pan ***flotation*** and 52-69% by gradient centrifugation.

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 78:51194 CABA
DN 770838975
TI Efficiency of the Seinhorst filter for the ***recovery*** of ***Eimeria*** tenella ***oocysts*** , from feces
AU McCallister, C.; Cowgill, L. M.
CS Div. of Biological Sci., Mesa Coll., Grand Junction, Colorado 81501, USA.
SO Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington, (1977) Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 218-219.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The efficiency of the Seinhorst filter, as described by Wassal & Denham, 1969 [see Hm/A 39, 2258] but using concentrated sugar rather than a salt solution, for the ***recovery*** of ***Eimeria*** tenella ***oocysts*** from large quantities of chicken faeces was compared to coverslip ***flotation*** , gravity pan ***flotation*** and zonal gradient centrifugation techniques. ***Recovery*** from the Seinhorst filter after 48 hours averaged 89% whereas ***recoveries*** by the other methods were 57%, 51% (after 48 hours) and 69%, respectively.

L20 ANSWER 17 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 75:111570 CABA
DN 752285774
TI [A special ***flotation*** technique for ***isolation*** of ***coccidial*** ***oocysts***]
Eine Flotationstechnik zur Isolierung von Kokzidien-Oocysten
AU Meingassner, J. G.; Vogel, I.
CS Sandoz Forschungsinstitut, Brunnerstr. 59, A-1235 Wien, Austria.
SO Berliner und Munchener Tierarztliche Wochenschrift, (1975) Vol. 88, No. Heft 7, pp. 134-135.
ISSN: 0005-9366

DT Journal
LA German
SL English
AB Faecal material is slurried in a 37% (w/v) sugar solution (D20=1.141) and the suspension is then centrifuged in a continuous flow rotor at 1872 g. This yields a well ***purified*** ***oocyst*** suspension which is ***purified*** still further by a second centrifugation after addition of NaOCl.

L20 ANSWER 18 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 74:96441 CABA
DN 742224094
TI Comparison of two ***flotation*** methods for detection of parasite eggs in feces
AU Alcaino, H. A.; Baker, N. F.
CS Sch. Vet. Med., Univ. California, Davis 95616.
SO Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, (1974) Vol. 164, No. 6, pp. 620-622.
ISSN: 0003-1488
DT Journal
LA English
AB The newly introduced non-centrifugal sodium nitrate method of ***flotation*** examination of faeces for helminth eggs and ***coccidial*** ***oocysts*** [V.B. 43, abst. 3784] was compared with a sodium dichromate centrifugal ***flotation*** method. Duplicate faecal samples from 25 dogs, 11 cats, 16 horses, and 25 sheep were examined. For each ascaridate, strongylate, and trichurate egg observed by the new non-centrifugal method, an average of 3.2, 2.4, and 6.0, respectively, was observed by use of the sodium dichromate centrifugal ***flotation*** technique. This difference was found to be due to the influence of centrifugation. From the viewpoint of clinical diagnosis, these differences in ***recovery*** of eggs were not of great significance; however, eggs of Trichuris spp. in one faecal sample and eggs of Nematodirus spp. in another faecal sample were found by the centrifugal method but not by the new non-centrifugal method. In all other faecal samples examined, the qualitative results were identical.

L20 ANSWER 19 OF 61 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 73:115507 CABA
DN 722200725
TI Incidence of gastro-intestinal parasites in pigs with evaluation of an effective technique for the ***recovery*** of their ova or ***cysts*** in the faeces
AU Misra, S. C.; Das, D. N.; Patnaik, K. C.; Mohapatra, H. C.
CS Coll. Vet. Sci., Anim. Husb., Bhubaneswar 3, Orissa.
SO Indian Veterinary Journal, (1972) Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 140-145.
ISSN: 0019-6479
DT Journal
LA English
AB The following were found in a high proportion of 100 slaughtered pigs and 100 faecal samples: Fasciolopsis buski, Strongyloides westeri, Ascaris suum, Hymenolepis, Oesophagostomum dentatum, Trichuris trichuira, Enterobius vermicular Giardia lamblia, ***Eimeria*** debleicki, E. perminut a, E. scabra and Balantidum coli In the ***flotation*** technique, sucrose soln gave better results than sodium chloride, sodium nitrate and zinc sulphate solns.

L20 ANSWER 20 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:608605 CAPLUS
DN 133:213049
TI Method for the ***purification*** , ***recovery*** , and sporulation of ***coccidial*** ***cysts*** and ***oocysts***
IN Conkle, Harold N.; Blonigen, Scott J.; Werner, Timothy M.; Shultz, Joseph E.; Kilanowski, David R.; Tewksbury, Ted L.; Monzyk, Bruce; Cucksey, Chad M.; Weber, Fred H.; McArthur, Hamish A. I.
PA Pfizer, Inc., USA; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050072	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4733	20000225
WO 2000050072	A3	20010531		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1157094	A2	20011128	EP 2000-908787	20000225
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000008508	A	20020205	BR 2000-8508	20000225
PRAI US 1999-122160P	P	19990226		
WO 2000-US4733	W	20000225		

AB A vaccine for in ovo vaccination against avian ***coccidiosis*** produced by a method including obtaining the ***coccidial*** ***oocysts*** from a fecal suspension, homogenizing the fecal suspension, sepg. the ***oocysts*** from the fecal debris by either salt ***flotation*** using sodium sulfate or gas ***flotation*** using air, sporulating the ***oocysts*** using hydrogen peroxide and air sparging, bleaching the sporulated ***oocysts*** , washing the bleached ***oocysts*** , concg. the sterile washed ***oocysts*** and combining the concs. of various species of ***coccidial*** ***oocysts*** , and producing a vaccine. The method in whole or in part can be applied to other kinds of encysted protozoa to produce vaccines for various types of animals.

L20 ANSWER 21 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 1998443574 MEDLINE
DN 98443574 PubMed ID: 9770635
TI Dogs are definitive hosts of Neospora caninum.
AU McAllister M M; Dubey J P; Lindsay D S; Jolley W R; Wills R A; McGuire A M
CS University of Wyoming, College of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Sciences, Laramie 82070, USA.. mcallister@cvm.uiuc.edu
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR PARASITOLOGY, (1998 Sep) 28 (9) 1473-8. Journal code: 0314024. ISSN: 0020-7519.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199811
ED Entered STN: 19990106
Last Updated on STN: 19990106
Entered Medline: 19981123

AB Dogs were investigated to determine if they are definitive hosts of Neospora caninum. Four dogs were fed N. caninum tissue ***cysts*** in infected mouse tissue, and two negative control dogs were fed uninfected mouse tissue. Dog faeces were examined daily for 30 days using a sucrose ***flotation*** technique. Three challenged dogs shed spherical to subspherical unsporulated ***oocysts*** , measuring 10 to 11 microns in diameter. ***Oocysts*** sporulated within 3 days and contained two sporocysts, each with four sporozoites. Outbred, inbred, and gamma-interferon knockout mice were inoculated with canine faecal extracts and monitored for evidence of neosporosis using a variety of morphologic, immunohistologic, serologic, and genetic analyses. Mice that received faeces from each dog observed to shed ***oocysts*** were demonstrated to have neosporosis by two or more techniques. One mouse was demonstrated to be infected with N. caninum by immunohistochemistry, ultrastructural analysis, and a species-specific PCR test. No evidence of neosporosis was observed in control animals. Based on this study, dogs are a definitive host of Neospora caninum.

L20 ANSWER 22 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 1998223092 MEDLINE
DN 98223092 PubMed ID: 9563628
TI Oral inoculation of cats with tissue ***cysts*** of Neospora caninum.
AU McAllister M M; Jolley W R; Wills R A; Lindsay D S; McGuire A M; Tranas J D
CS Department of Veterinary Sciences, College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie 82070, USA.
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH, (1998 Apr) 59 (4) 441-4. Journal code: 0375011. ISSN: 0002-9645.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199806
ED Entered STN: 19980611
Last Updated on STN: 19980611
Entered Medline: 19980602
AB OBJECTIVE: To test the hypothesis that cats are definitive hosts of Neospora caninum. ANIMALS: 6 weaned male kittens obtained from 2 sources, and several dozen outbred mice. PROCEDURE: Cats were fed large numbers of 3 strains of N caninum: tissue ***cysts*** in buffered saline solution, mouse brain homogenates, and whole carcass homogenates from seropositive mice. Fecal specimens were examined for 4 weeks by use of ***flotation*** tests, and bioassays were performed in mice. One cat was inoculated parenterally with tachyzoites, to determine whether cats could respond serologically to N caninum. Tissue ***cysts*** from portions of oral inocula were cultured to verify viability. Indirect fluorescent antibody serologic testing, histologic and immunohistologic examinations, cell culture, and polymerase chain reaction procedures were performed 4 to 8 weeks after oral exposure, to seek evidence of infection of cats and mice. RESULTS: None of the cats or mice seroconverted to N caninum, with the exception of the single cat inoculated parenterally. Fecal shedding of ***oocysts*** was not observed, except for Isospora felis ***oocysts*** that were shed by 2 cats beginning prior to oral challenge exposure. Evidence of infection was not detected in tissues of cats or mice, with the exception of the parenterally inoculated cat. CONCLUSIONS: The hypothesis that cats are definitive hosts of N caninum is not supported. CLINICAL RELEVANCE: Extermination of cats in efforts to control bovine neosporosis is not warranted.

L20 ANSWER 23 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 96043576 MEDLINE
DN 96043576 PubMed ID: 7472875
TI Experimental oral inoculations in birds to evaluate potential definitive hosts of Neospora caninum.
AU Baker D G; Morishita T Y; Brooks D L; Shen S K; Lindsay D S; Dubey J P
CS Animal Resources Service, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis 95616, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF PARASITOLOGY, (1995 Oct) 81 (5) 783-5. Journal code: 7803124. ISSN: 0022-3395.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199511
ED Entered STN: 19960124
Last Updated on STN: 19960124
Entered Medline: 19951130
AB Experimental oral inoculations to evaluate potential definitive hosts of Neospora caninum were conducted by feeding infected rodent tissues to 9 carnivorous birds of 4 species. Birds included 2 red-tailed hawks (Buteo jamaicensis), 2 turkey vultures (Cathartes aura), 2 barn owls (Tyto alba), and 3 American crows (Corvus brachyrhynchus). The rodents (mice or rats) had been inoculated with 100,000 culture-derived tachyzoites of N. caninum 1-6 mo before feeding to the birds. Fecal samples were collected from each bird daily for 1 mo after feeding rodents and examined for ***oocysts*** by fecal ***flotation*** . In addition, processed aliquots from all avian fecal samples were fed to BALB/c mice. Five weeks after feeding,

mice were bled and sera were tested for antibodies against N. caninum. One to two months later, mice were killed and brain tissue was examined microscopically for protozoal ***cysts*** . While occasional ***oocysts*** were found in avian fecal samples, these were likely not N. caninum because they were not infective to BALB/c mice. It was concluded that the bird species tested are not likely to be definitive hosts of N. caninum.

L20 ANSWER 24 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 92062642 MEDLINE
DN 92062642 PubMed ID: 1954197
TI ***Isolation*** and identification of Cryptosporidium from various animals in Korea. I. Prevalence of Cryptosporidium in various animals.
AU Rhee J K; Seu Y S; Park B K
CS Department of Parasitology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Chonbuk National University, Chonju, Korea.
SO KISAENGCHUNGHAK CHAPCHI. KOREAN JOURNAL OF PARASITOLOGY, (1991 Jun) 29 (2) 139-48.
Journal code: 0366132. ISSN: 0023-4001.
CY KOREA
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Korean
FS Priority Journals
EM 199112
ED Entered STN: 19920124
Last Updated on STN: 19920124
Entered Medline: 19911227
AB Cryptosporidium, a ***coccidian*** protozoa, commonly causes a self-limiting diarrheal illness in humans and animals. Fecal samples from various animals in Chonbuk district were observed using Sheather's ***flotation*** technique, Kinyoun's modified acid-fast staining, and osmic acid pre-fixed Giemsa staining. The ***oocysts*** were detected in 74 cages (29.6%) out of 250 cages of mature mice, 26 (13.3%) out of 195 mature house rats, 75(15.0%) out of 4-week-old 500 fowls, 98(19.9%) out of 6 to 8-month-old 500 pigs, and 111(22.2%) out of 2 to 5-year-old 500 dairy cattle, respectively. The degree of prevalence was slight in general, but actual prevalence was higher than infection rate because the detection rates were higher in repeated-preparation examinations in comparison to the first examination. Meanwhile, large and small types of ***oocysts*** were detected from mice, house rats, pigs, and cattle, and medium type from fowls.

L20 ANSWER 25 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 89226624 MEDLINE
DN 89226624 PubMed ID: 2712425
TI Prevalence of Cryptosporidium sp in equids in Louisiana.
AU Coleman S U; Klei T R; French D D; Chapman M R; Corstvet R E
CS Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Parasitology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH, (1989 Apr) 50 (4) 575-7.
Journal code: 0375011. ISSN: 0002-9645.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198906
ED Entered STN: 19900306
Last Updated on STN: 19900306
Entered Medline: 19890601
AB In 1985, 22 pony foals reared in a helminth-free environment were tested daily for ***oocysts*** of Cryptosporidium sp by use of fecal ***flotation*** . ***Oocysts*** were found in all foals. ***Oocysts*** were first observed in feces collected from foals 9 to 28 days after birth. The mean period of ***oocyst*** shedding was 10 days and ranged from 2 to 18 days in individual foals. Diarrhea was observed in 14 of 22 (64%) foals and began before the period of ***oocyst*** shedding. Fecal samples also were examined for other infective agents. Salmonella poona was ***isolated*** from 1 foal that did not have diarrhea, and coronavirus particles were observed in the feces of 2 foals

with diarrhea. Cryptosporidium sp ***oocysts*** also were observed in feces of 2 of 17 Thoroughbred foals, 3 of 14 Quarter Horse foals, and 3 of 26 pony foals reared on pastures with their dams. Samples from pasture-reared foals were collected at irregular intervals. Of the 11 Cryptosporidium-positive fecal samples collected from pastured foals, 2 were from foals with diarrhea. A similar survey was conducted during the 1986 foaling season, using the same procedures. Examination of 300 samples from 58 Quarter Horse, Arabian, and pony foals did not detect ***oocysts*** . Daily examination of feces from 10 pony foals reared under helminth-free conditions for 30 days also failed to detect Cryptosporidium ***oocysts*** .

L20 ANSWER 26 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 87043956 MEDLINE
DN 87043956 PubMed ID: 3095977
TI [Incidence of Toxoplasma gondii ***oocysts*** in cat feces]. Vyskyt ***oocyst*** Toxoplasma gondii v trusu kocek.
AU Svobodova V; Svoboda M
SO VETERINARNI MEDICINA, (1986 Oct) 31 (10) 621-8.
Journal code: 0063417. ISSN: 0375-8427.
CY Czechoslovakia
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Czech
FS Priority Journals
EM 198612
ED Entered STN: 19900302
Last Updated on STN: 19900302
Entered Medline: 19861210
AB Within two years and a half, the faeces of 620 cats coming from Brno and the area around the city were subjected to parasitological examination with special regard to the occurrence of the ***oocysts*** of Toxoplasma gondii. Sucrose solution at the specific weight of 1,150 was used as ***flotation*** medium. ***Oocysts*** of Toxoplasma gondii were eliminated by eight cats (1.29%) at the age from 16 days to 1.5 years. Six of the eight cats were younger than seven months. The Toxoplasma gondii ***oocysts*** were eliminated by the cats for 1-16 days while exhibiting signs of short-term scours and swelling of lymph nodes. In all cases the ***oocysts*** of Toxoplasma gondii were produced in the summer and autumn seasons (June-December). During the patent period, other ***coccidia*** (Isospora felis and Isospora rivolta) were also present in the cats.

L20 ANSWER 27 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 86086282 MEDLINE
DN 86086282 PubMed ID: 2416771
TI Comparison of sedimentation and ***flotation*** techniques for identification of Cryptosporidium sp. ***oocysts*** in a large outbreak of human diarrhea.
AU McNabb S J; Hensel D M; Welch D F; Heijbel H; McKee G L; Istre G R
SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1985 Oct) 22 (4) 587-9.
Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198601
ED Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19900321
Entered Medline: 19860130
AB Cryptosporidiosis, previously seen mostly among immunocompromised patients, is now recognized among immunocompetent patients. During a large outbreak of cryptosporidiosis in two day-care centers, we compared two procedures for the demonstration of the organism in preserved stool specimens. Of 703 stool specimens tested by both techniques, Sheather sucrose ***flotation*** (SSF) identified 127 (18.1%) as positive for Cryptosporidium sp. ***oocysts*** . Ritchie Formalin-ethyl acetate sedimentation (F/EA) plus a modified cold Kinyoun acid-fast stain (MCK) of the sediment identified 129 (18.4%) as positive for Cryptosporidium sp. ***oocysts*** . The degree of agreement between the two tests was

statistically highly significant (P less than 0.0001). A total of 161 (22.9%) were positive by one technique or the other; 95 (13.5%) were positive by both techniques. A total of 32 specimens were positive by SSF but negative by F/EA plus MCK, and 34 specimens were positive by F/EA plus MCK but negative by SSF. The discrepancies between the two techniques occurred in stool specimens that contained rare to a few ***oocysts*** . Other parasitic forms were found by both techniques. F/EA plus trichrome staining ***recovered*** 126 (17.9%) specimens with Giardia lamblia, whereas SSF ***recovered*** only 42 (6.0%) specimens with G. lamblia. No association (chi 2 = 0.02, P = 0.89) was observed between the presence of G. lamblia and Cryptosporidium sp. in these stool specimens. We concluded that F/EA plus MCK of the sediment was as effective in the concentration and identification of Cryptosporidium sp. ***oocysts*** as SSF. F/EA plus MCK may be advantageous as a single concentration method for general parasitology when Cryptosporidium sp. is also being sought.

L20 ANSWER 28 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 83192324 MEDLINE
DN 83192324 PubMed ID: 6843609
TI Human cryptosporidiosis in immunocompetent and immunodeficient persons. Studies of an outbreak and experimental transmission.
AU Current W L; Reese N C; Ernst J V; Bailey W S; Heyman M B; Weinstein W M
SO NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, (1983 May 26) 308 (21) 1252-7. Journal code: 0255562. ISSN: 0028-4793.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; AIDS
EM 198306
ED Entered STN: 19900318
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19830610
AB Infection with cryptosporidium occurred in 12 immunocompetent persons who had direct contact with the feces of infected calves during three unrelated outbreaks of calf cryptosporidiosis. Nine of the twelve subjects had diarrhea and abdominal cramps that lasted 1 to 10 days. Infections were diagnosed and monitored by detection of ***oocysts*** in feces, with a modified Sheather's ***flotation*** technique and phase-contrast microscopy. ***Oocysts*** of cryptosporidium were ***isolated*** from calves but not from other animals with which these subjects had been in contact. ***Oocysts*** of cryptosporidium were also detected during repeated examinations of feces from two immunodeficient patients with persistent cryptosporidiosis. An apparently identical infection was transmitted to calves and mice, using ***oocysts*** from infected calves and human beings. ***Oocysts*** from an immunodeficient person also produced infections in kittens, puppies, and goats. This study shows that cryptosporidium may produce a moderate self-limited illness in immunocompetent persons, which contrasts sharply with the prolonged severe diarrhea in immunocompromised patients who contract cryptosporidiosis. Calves with diarrhea should be considered a potential source of human infection, and immunocompromised persons should avoid contact with such animals.

L20 ANSWER 29 OF 61 MEDLINE
AN 81215170 MEDLINE
DN 81215170 PubMed ID: 6165709
TI Patterns of shedding of cryptosporidial ***oocysts*** in Idaho calves.
AU Anderson B C
SO JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, (1981 May 1) 178 (9) 982-4.
Journal code: 7503067. ISSN: 0003-1488.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198108
ED Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810810

AB Fecal ***flotation*** was found to be a practical procedure for detecting cryptosporidial infection in diarrheic calves. Fifteen naturally infected diarrheic Holstein-Friesian calves passed Cryptosporidium ***oocysts*** , beginning 5 to 12 days after birth and continuing for 3 to 12 days.

L20 ANSWER 30 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 2002:209298 USPATFULL
TI Cryptosporidium detection method
IN De Leon, Ricardo, Irvine, CA, United States
Rochelle, Paul A., Manhattan Beach, CA, United States
PA Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6436638 B1 20020820
AI US 1999-326074 19990604 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-100649, filed on 8 Jun 1998, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-647351, filed on 9 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5770368, issued on 23 Jun 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1997-US7972, filed on 8 May 1997
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David
LREP Farah, David A., Collett, James W., Sheldon & Mak
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1758
AB A method for selectively detecting the presence of C. parvum organisms in a sample. A method for selectively detecting the presence of C. parvum organisms and for detecting the presence of G. lamblia organisms, simultaneously, in a sample. A method for selectively detecting viable C. parvum organisms in a sample potentially containing viable C. parvum organisms. A method for selectively detecting viable C. parvum organisms and for detecting viable G. lamblia organisms, simultaneously. A method for selectively detecting infectious C. parvum organisms in a sample, and in another embodiment, additionally comprising detecting viable G. lamblia organisms in the sample, simultaneously. Kit for use in performing these methods.

L20 ANSWER 31 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 2002:24178 USPATFULL
TI Antigen test to detect equine protozoal myeloencephalitis in horse serum and cerebrospinal fluid
IN Mansfield, Linda S., Bath, MI, United States
Rossano, Mary G., Mason, MI, United States
Murphy, Alice J., St. Johns, MI, United States
Vrable, Ruth A., Williamston, MI, United States
PA Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6344337 B1 20020205
AI US 2000-506630 20000218 (9)
PRAI US 1999-120831P 19990219 (60)
US 1999-152193P 19990902 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel T.
LREP McLeod, Ian C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1563
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides an immunoassay to detect identifying antigens in horses that are infected with Sarcocystis neurona. The immunoassay is preferably an antigen-capture-based assay that relies upon polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies against a 16 (.+-.4) and/or 30 (.+-.4) kDa antigens specific to Sarcocystis neurona to detect the presence of the 16 (.+-.4) and/or 30 (.+-.4) kDa antigens in equine serum or equine cerebrospinal fluid.

L20 ANSWER 32 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 2001:223899 USPATFULL
TI METHOD FOR DETECTING CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM ***OOCYSTS***
IN TSANG, VICTOR C. W., DECATUR, GA, United States
LEE, YEUK-MUI, DORAVILLE, GA, United States
JOHNSON, PATRICK W., DECATUR, GA, United States
ARROWOOD, MICHAEL J., DULUTH, GA, United States
CALL, JEFFREY L., TUCKER, GA, United States
PI US 2001049116 A1 20011206
AI US 1997-958945 A1 19971028 (8)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KLARQUIST SPARKMAN CAMPBELL LEIGH, WHINSTON,LLP, 121 SW SALMON STREET, ONE WORLD TRADE CENTER, SUITE 1600, PORTLAND, OR, 97204-2988
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 704
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for detecting parasites, such as Cryptosporidium parvum, in turbid and non-turbid samples by solubilizing molecular markers or antigens of the parasite. The molecular markers are solubilized by incubating a sample containing the parasite with a solubilization buffer and detecting the solubilized antigens by electrochemiluminescence. The solubilization buffer contains one or more detergents alone or in combination with one or more denaturing agents in a buffered solution. The methods are an improvement over existing immunofluorescence assays for C. parvum because the methods described herein are quantitative, reproducible, have high sensitivity, are not labor-intensive, require only minimal sample processing, and avoid being adversely affected by sample turbidity. In addition, by using a electrochemiluminescence assay, microscopy is not required.

L20 ANSWER 33 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 2001:150282 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for protecting plants and crops
IN Basinger, William H., Hiram, GA, United States
Ober, Alfonso G., Antofagasta, Ceylon
Naritelli, Hugo R., Santiago, Ceylon
PI US 2001019728 A1 20010906
AI US 2000-729935 A1 20001205 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-919300, filed on 28 Aug 1997, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PENNIE AND EDMONDS, 1155 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100362711
CLMN Number of Claims: 70
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2344
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Molecular iodine, or a composition or ionic iodine complex which comprises, generates, or chemically or ionically releases molecular iodine, is used alone or mixed with a carrier for use as a plant and crop protectant. Secondary active ingredients, fertilizers, nutrients, phytosterols, micronutrients, promoters, polyaspartates, biomass, surfactants, emulsifiers, oils, odorants, waxes, salts, preservatives, herbicides, fungicides, nematicides, insecticides, bactericides, virucides, fumigants, iodides, rainfastness agents, adhesive extender agents, and tackifying extender agents are optionally added to the carrier for additional plant benefit. The molecular iodine and the desired beneficial additive(s) is applied, directly or indirectly by various methods, to agricultural substances, such as plants and crops, in order to protect the plants and/or crops from pests, such as fungi, nematodes, viruses, bacteria, and weeds which are harmful to plants or crops.

L20 ANSWER 34 OF 61 USPATFULL

AN 2001:133998 USPATFULL
TI METHODS FOR THE DETECTION OF ENCYSTED PARASITES
IN MILHAUSEN, MICHAEL J., BOULDER, CO, United States
PI US 2001014447 A1 20010816
AI US 1998-216393 A1 19981218 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-994825, filed on 19 Dec 1997, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HESKA CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPT., 1613 PROSPECT PARKWAY, FORT COLLINS, CO, 80525
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 10698
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to immunogenic Toxoplasma gondii proteins, to T. gondii nucleic acid molecules, including those that encode such proteins and to antibodies raised against such proteins. The present invention also includes methods to obtain such proteins, nucleic acid molecules and antibodies. Also included in the present invention are compositions comprising such proteins, nucleic acid molecules and/or antibodies, as well as the use of such compositions to inhibit ***oocyst*** shedding by cats due to infection with T. gondii. The present invention also includes the use of certain T. gondii-based antisera to identify such nucleic acid molecules and proteins, as well as nucleic acid molecules and proteins identified by such methods. The present invention also relates to novel methods for the detection of ***cysts*** and ***oocysts*** .

L20 ANSWER 35 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 2001:51772 USPATFULL
TI Diagnostic methods for Cyclospora
IN Relman, David A., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Echeverria, Peter, APO AP 96546, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Army, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford Jr. Univ., United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6214548 B1 20010410
AI US 1998-15259 19980129 (9)
PRAI US 1997-36564P 19970129 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Whisenant, Ethan
LREP Mohr, Judy M., Evans, Susan T., Arwine, Elizabeth
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1704
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Nucleic acid-based methods for the detection of Cyclospora are disclosed, including PCR-based and hybridization-based techniques.

L20 ANSWER 36 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 2000:146411 USPATFULL
TI Preparation of microorganisms comprising omega-3-fatty acid for use as a prophylactic or therapeutic agent against parasitic diseases of animals
IN Kiy, Thomas, Frankfurt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Klein, Ulrich, Kelkheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Mullner, Stefan, Hochheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Wullbrandt, Dieter, Hofheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Adventis Research & Technologies GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6140365 20001031
WO 9803168 19980129
AI US 1999-230182 19990218 (9)
WO 1997-EP3905 19970721
19990218 PCT 371 date

19990218 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI DE 1996-19629433 19960722
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Weddington, Kevin E.
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 405
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Preparation of microorganisms comprising omega-3-fatty acids for use as a prophylactic or therapeutic agent against parasitic diseases of animals

The present invention relates to the use of a preparation of microorganisms containing omega-3-fatty acid for preparing a medicament for prophylactic and therapeutic use against a parasitic disease of animals.

L20 ANSWER 37 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 1999:163220 USPATFULL
TI ***Coccidiosis*** poultry vaccine
IN Tomley, Fiona Margaret, Oxford, United Kingdom
Dunn, Paul Patric James, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom
Bumstead, Janene Marylin, Wantage, United Kingdom
Vermeulen, Arnoldus Nicolaas, Cuyk, Netherlands
PA Akzo Nobel, N.V., Arnhem, Netherlands (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6001363 19991214
AI US 1998-13780 19980126 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-527044, filed on 12 Sep 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5885568
PRAI EP 1994-202676 19940916
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Caputa, Anthony C.; Assistant Examiner: Navarro, Mark
LREP Gormley, Mary E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1215
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to a novel ***Eimeria*** protein with immunogenic properties as well as to DNA sequences encoding these proteins. This protein can be administered to poultry thereby protecting the birds against ***coccidiosis*** . In addition the DNA encoding this protein can be used for the preparation of a vector vaccine against ***coccidiosis*** .

L20 ANSWER 38 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 1999:36700 USPATFULL
TI ***Coccidiosis*** poultry vaccine
IN Tomley, Fiona Margaret, Oxford, England
Dunn, Paul Patric James, Chalgrove, England
Bumstead, Janene Marylin, Wantage, England
Vermeulen, Arnoldus N., Cuyk, Netherlands
PA Akzo Nobel N.V., Arnhem, Netherlands (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5885568 19990323
AI US 1995-527044 19950912 (8)
PRAI EP 1994-202676 19940616
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Caputa, Anthony C.; Assistant Examiner: Navarro, Mark
LREP Klesner, Sharon N., Gormley, Mary E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1223
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a novel ***Eimeria*** protein with immunogenic properties as well as to DNA sequences encoding these proteins. This protein can be administered to poultry thereby protecting the birds against ***coccidiosis*** . In addition the DNA encoding this protein can be used for the preparation of a vector vaccine against ***coccidiosis*** .

L20 ANSWER 39 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 1998:150738 USPATFULL
TI ***Coccidiosis*** poultry vaccine
IN Bumstead, Janene Marilyn, Wantage, England
Dunn, Paul Patrick James, Chalgrove, England
Tomley, Fiona Margaret, Oxford, England
Vermeulen, Arnoldus Nicolaas, Cuijk, Netherlands
PA Akzo Nobel N.V., Arnhem, Netherlands (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5843722 19981201
AI US 1996-668416 19960621 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-338057, filed on 10 Nov 1994
PRAI EP 1993-3090789 19931112
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie
LREP Gormley, Mary E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1497
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to novel ***Eimeria*** proteins with immunogenic properties as well as to DNA sequences encoding these proteins. These proteins can be administered to poultry thereby protecting the birds against ***coccidiosis*** . In addition the DNA encoding these proteins can be used for the preparation of a vector vaccine against ***coccidiosis*** .

L20 ANSWER 40 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 1998:128244 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant and native group B ***eimeria*** tenella immunogens useful as ***coccidiosis*** vaccines
IN Profous-Juchelka, Helen, Staten Island, NY, United States
Turner, Mervyn J., Westfield, NJ, United States
Liberator, Paul A., Holmdel, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5824656 19981020
AI US 1995-458590 19950602 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-87914, filed on 6 Jul 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-695485, filed on 3 May 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-588510, filed on 21 Sep 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-286936, filed on 22 Dec 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-145802, filed on 15 Jan 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Bansal, Geetha P.
LREP Yablonsky, Michael D., Tribble, Jack L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,3,4
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3059
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Genes coding for novel Group B ***Eimeria*** tenella protein immunogens have been ***isolated*** and inserted into a novel expression vector which in turn has been used to transform appropriate hosts. The transformed host cells produce recombinant Group B E. tenella proteins which are capable of inducing immunity in chickens to ***coccidiosis*** .

L20 ANSWER 41 OF 61 USPATFULL

AN 1998:98769 USPATFULL
TI ***Coccidiosis*** poultry vaccine
IN Bumstead, Janene Marilyn, Wantage, England
Dunn, Paul Patrick James, Chalgrove, England
Tomley, Fiona Margaret, Oxford, England
Vermeulen, Arnoldus Nicolaas, Cuijk, Netherlands
PA Akzo Nobel N.V., Arnhem, Netherlands (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5795741 19980818
AI US 1994-338057 19941110 (8)
PRAI EP 1993-309078 19931112
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nucker, Christine M.; Assistant Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie
LREP Gormley, Mary E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1491
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to novel ***Eimeria*** proteins with immunogenic properties as well as to DNA sequences encoding these proteins. These proteins can be administered to poultry thereby protecting the birds against ***coccidiosis*** . In addition the DNA encoding these proteins can be used for the preparation of a vector vaccine against ***coccidiosis*** .

L20 ANSWER 42 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 1998:72402 USPATFULL
TI Cryptosporidium detection method
IN De Leon, Ricardo, Irvine, CA, United States
Rochelle, Paul A., Manhattan Beach, CA, United States
PA Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5770368 19980623
AI US 1996-647351 19960509 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Yucel, Irem
LREP Churchill, Margaret A., Farah, David A.Sheldon & Mak
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1342
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The subject invention provides processes and kits for detecting encysted forms of protozoa, particularly Cryptosporidium and Giardia, that are viable and infectious. To determine viability, ***cysts*** or ***oocysts*** are heated to a temperature that induces transcription of heat shock protein (HSP) genes. Alternatively, to determine infectivity the encysted forms are inoculated onto susceptible cell cultures. The viability or infectivity of the encysted forms can be determined by synthesizing a cDNA from an induced HSP RNA template using a primer that is specific for particular genus or species of protozoa, followed by enzymatic amplification of the cDNA. Alternatively, infectivity can be determined by amplifying HSP DNA from infected cells using a primer pair that is specific for a particular genus or species of protozoa. Amplified HSP DNA can be detected using probes that are specific for a protozoan species of interest, such as the human pathogens C. parvum and G. lamblia. Moreover, both Cryptosporidium and Giardia can be detected simultaneously by using two primer pairs in a multiplex amplification reaction.

L20 ANSWER 43 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 97:24718 USPATFULL
TI ***Coccidiosis*** poultry vaccine
IN Bumstead, Janene M., Wantage, England
Dunn, Paul P. J., Chalgrove, England
Tomley, Fiona M., Oxford, England

Vermeulen, Arnoldus N., Cuijk, Netherlands
PA Akzo Nobel N.V., Arnhem, Netherlands (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5614195 19970325
AI US 1995-464164 19950602 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-338057, filed on 10 Nov 1994
PRAI EP 1993-309078 19931112
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mosher, Mary E.; Assistant Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie
LREP Gormley, Mary E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,2
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to novel ***Eimeria*** proteins with immunogenic properties as well as to DNA sequences encoding these proteins. These proteins can be administered to poultry thereby protecting the birds against ***coccidiosis*** . In addition the DNA encoding these proteins can be used for the preparation of a vector vaccine against ***coccidiosis*** .

L20 ANSWER 44 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 96:92173 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** tenella 16S rDNA probes
IN Chakraborty, Prasanta R., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Dashkevicz, Michael, Jamesburg, NJ, United States
Elbrecht, Alex, Watchung, NJ, United States
Feighner, Scott D., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Liberator, Paul A., Jackson;, NJ, United States
Profous-Juchelka, Helen, Staten Island, NY, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5563256 19961008
AI US 1992-879469 19920512 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-707362, filed on 29 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moskowitz, Margaret; Assistant Examiner: Bennett, Lisa
LREP Carty, Christine E., Tribble, Jack L., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 40 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2547
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Unique species-specific ***Eimeria*** tenella DNA probes comprising divergent DNA sequences are disclosed. The probes are complementary to a small subunit ribosomal RNA gene of ***Eimeria*** tenella.

L20 ANSWER 45 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 95:82362 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** praecox 16S rDNA probes
IN Chakraborty, Prasanta R., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Dashkevicz, Michael, Jamesburg, NJ, United States
Elbrecht, Alex, Watchung, NJ, United States
Feighner, Scott D., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Liberator, Paul A., Holmdel, NJ, United States
Profous-Juchelka, Helen, Staten Island, NY, United States
PA Merck and Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5449768 19950912
AI US 1992-879594 19920512 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-707360, filed on 29 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moskowitz, Margaret; Assistant Examiner: Bennett, Lisa
LREP Carty, Christine E., Tribble, Jack L., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 39 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2560
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Unique species-specific ***Eimeria*** praecox DNA probes comprising divergent DNA sequences are disclosed. The probes are complementary to a small subunit ribosomal RNA gene of ***Eimeria*** praecox.

L20 ANSWER 46 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 94:93429 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** mitis 16S or DNA probes
IN Chakraborty, Prasanta R., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Elbrecht, Alex, Watchung, NJ, United States
Dashkevicz, Michael, Jamesburg, NJ, United States
Feighner, Scott D., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Liberator, Paul A., Jackson, NJ, United States
Profous-Juchelka, Helen, Staten Island, NY, United States
PA Merck and Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5359050 19941025
AI US 1992-879640 19920512 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-707355, filed on 29 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moskowitz, Margaret; Assistant Examiner: Bennett, Lisa
LREP Carty, Christine E., Tribble, Jack L., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 40 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2482
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Unique species-specific ***Eimeria*** mitis DNA probes comprising divergent DNA sequences are disclosed. The probes ere complementary to a small subunit ribosomal RNA gene of ***Eimeria*** mitis.

L20 ANSWER 47 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 94:26641 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** acervulina 16S rDNA probes
IN Chakraborty, Prasanta R., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Elbrecht, Alex, Watchung, NJ, United States
Dashkevicz, Michael, Jamesburg, NJ, United States
Feighner, Scott D., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Liberator, Paul A., Jackson, NJ, United States
Profous-Juchelka, Helen, Staten Island, NY, United States
PA Merck and Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5298613 19940329
AI US 1992-879644 19920512 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-706817, filed on 29 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moskowitz, Margaret; Assistant Examiner: Bennett, Lisa
LREP Carty, Christine E., Tribble, Jack L., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 40 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2498
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Unique species-specific ***Eimeria*** acervulina DNA probes comprising divergent DNA sequences are disclosed. The probes are complementary to a small subunit ribosomal RNA gene of ***Eimeria*** acervulina.

L20 ANSWER 48 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 94:15869 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** necatrix 16s rDNA probes
IN Chakraborty, Prasanta R., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Dashkevicz, Michael, Jamesburg, NJ, United States
Elbrecht, Alex, Watchung, NJ, United States
Feighner, Scott D., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States

Liberator, Paul A., Jackson, NJ, United States
Profous-Juchelka, Helen, Staten Island, NY, United States
PA Merck and Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5288845 19940222
AI US 1992-879470 19920512 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-707351, filed on 29 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moskowitz, Margaret; Assistant Examiner: Bennett, Lisa
LREP Carty, Christine E., Tribble, Jack L., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2493
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Unique species-specific ***Eimeria*** necatrix DNA probes comprising divergent DNA sequences are disclosed. The probes are complementary to a small subunit ribosomal RNA gene of ***Eimeria*** necatrix.

L20 ANSWER 49 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 94:3920 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** brunetti 16s rDNA probes
IN Chakraborty, Prasanta R., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Elbrecht, Alex, Watchung, NJ, United States
Dashkevicz, Michael, Jamesburg, NJ, United States
Feighner, Scott D., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Liberator, Paul A., Jackson, NJ, United States
Profous-Juchelka, Helen, Staten Island, NY, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5278298 19940111
AI US 1992-879584 19920512 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-706717, filed on 29 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moskowitz, Margaret; Assistant Examiner: Bennett, Lisa
LREP Carty, Christine E., Tribble, Jack L., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 40 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2510
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Unique species-specific ***Eimeria*** brunetti DNA probes comprising divergent DNA sequences are disclosed. The probes are complementary to a small subunit ribosomal RNA gene of ***Eimeria*** brunetti.

L20 ANSWER 50 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 93:109068 USPATFULL
TI Treatment of protozoal diseases
IN McHardy, Nicholas, Berkhamsted, United Kingdom
PA Coopers Animal Health Limited, Hertfordshire, England (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5273970 19931228
AI US 1991-635822 19910103 (7)
PRAI GB 1990-241 19900105
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Waddell, Frederick E.; Assistant Examiner: Weddington, K.
LREP Nixon & Vanderhye
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 366
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The antibacterial substance baquiloprim (2,4-diamino-5-[8-dimethylamino-7-methyl-5-quinolylmethyl]pyrimidine) is shown to be active against protozoal infections, e.g. toxoplasmosis. Preferably the baquiloprim is

administered together with a sulphonamide.

L20 ANSWER 51 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 93:100862 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** maxima 165 rDNA probes
IN Chakraborty, Prasanta R., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Dashkevicz, Michael, Jamesburg, NJ, United States
Elbrecht, Alex, Watchung, NJ, United States
Feighner, Scott D., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Liberator, Paul A., Holmdel, NJ, United States
Profous-Juchelka, Helen, Staten Island, NY, United States
PA Merck and Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5266689 19931130
AI US 1992-879647 19920512 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-706628, filed on 29 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moskowitz, Margaret; Assistant Examiner: Bennett, Lisa
LREP Carty, Christine E., Tribble, Jack L., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 39 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2489
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Unique species-specific ***Eimeria*** maxima DNA probes comprising divergent DNA sequences are disclosed. The probes are complementary to a small subunit ribosomal RNA gene of ***Eimeria*** maxima.

L20 ANSWER 52 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 91:96209 USPATFULL
TI Live vaccine for ***coccidiosis*** utilizing ***coccidial*** sporozoites
IN Bhogal, Balbir S., Midlothian, VA, United States
Williams, Michael G., Midlothian, VA, United States
Miller, Glenn A., Richmond, VA, United States
PA A. H. Robins Company Incorporated, Richmond, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5068104 19911126
AI US 1988-226894 19880801 (7)
DCD 20060228
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.; Assistant Examiner: Mohamed, Abdel A.
LREP Tarnowski, George
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 745
AB Methods and compositions are disclosed for vaccinating warm-blooded animals against ***coccidiosis*** utilizing suspensions of excysted ***coccidial*** sporozoites in physiologically balanced medium containing water-soluble polymeric stabilizers selected from gels, gelatins, polysaccharide gums, cellulose or cellulose derivatives which extend viability or storage, additional extension of viability in storage being attained when the suspensions are finely divided and the polymeric stabilizers are hardened to form microcapsules.

Prior to administration, the microcapsule is treated with a chelating agent in order to provide greater efficiency and speed of sporozoite release from the microcapsule and thus improved innoculation against ***oocyst*** challenge when compared with microcapsules which have not been treated with a chelating agent.

L20 ANSWER 53 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 91:82040 USPATFULL
TI Vaccines for ***coccidiosis*** comprising live sporulated ***oocysts*** from strains of ***eimeria*** species

IN McDonald, Vincent, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Shirley, Martin W., Buckden, United Kingdom
PA National Research Development Corporation, London, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5055292 19911008
AI US 1990-506538 19900409 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-85869, filed on 17 Aug 1987, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1986-20059 19860818
GB 1986-29475 19861210
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.
LREP Bacon & Thomas
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 886
AB Vaccines active against ***coccidiosis*** in domestic fowls contain attenuated precocious strains of ***Eimeria*** species.

L20 ANSWER 54 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 90:91064 USPATFULL
TI Vector for the expression of fusion proteins and protein immunogens
IN Condra, Jon H., Abington, PA, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4973551 19901127
AI US 1988-145800 19880115 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Teskin, Robin L.; Assistant Examiner: Ellis, Joan
LREP Tribble, Jack L., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2778
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An expression vector which can be used to express fusion proteins which are useful as immunogens. The vector is characterized as a 3.35 kilobase pair vector having origins for replication and selectivity markers for bacteria. The plasmid has an E. coli promotor segment, a CheY fusion protein sequence and a unique restriction site at the 3' end of the CheY segment for preparing a DNA segment which codes for a foreign protein to be expressed.

L20 ANSWER 55 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 89:85856 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding an antigenic protein derived from ***Eimeria*** tenella and vaccines for prevention of ***coccidiosis*** caused by ***Eimeria*** tenella
IN Andrews, William H., Belmont, CA, United States
Brothers, Virginia M., Albany, CA, United States
Files, James G., Belmont, CA, United States
Kuhn, Irene, San Francisco, CA, United States
McCaman, Michael T., San Bruno, CA, United States
Paul, Leland S., Woodside, CA, United States
Sias, Stacey R., San Anselmo, CA, United States
Gore, Thomas C., Charles City, IA, United States
Newman, Jr., Karel Z., Clear Lake, IA, United States
Tedesco, John L., St. Peters, MO, United States
PA Solvay & Cie, S.A., Brussels, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4874705 19891017
AI US 1985-805824 19851206 (6)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-734085, filed on 16 May 1985 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-617483, filed on 5 Jun 1984, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hazel, Blondel

LREP White, John P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1727
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A genomic DNA molecule having the nucleic acid sequence set forth in FIG. 1 and encoding an antigenic protein derived from ***Eimeria*** tenella has been ***isolated*** . The protein has a molecular weight of about 25,000 daltons and is composed of two polypeptides joined by a disulfide bond. One of the polypeptides is characterized by a molecular weight of about 17,000 daltons and by a blocked N-terminal amino acid and having the amino acid sequence set forth in FIG. 1. The other polypeptide is characterized by a molecular weight of about 8,000 daltons and has the amino acid sequence set forth in FIG. 1.

A cDNA molecule encoding the 25,000 dalton polypeptide with a continuous amino acid sequence has been inserted into expression vectors capable of expressing the 25,000 dalton polypeptide directly or as a fused polypeptide. The polypeptides produced are used in vaccines to immunize chickens against infection by ***Eimeria*** tenella.

L20 ANSWER 56 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 89:14867 USPATFULL
TI Live vaccine for ***coccidiosis*** utilizing ***coccidial*** sporozoites
IN Bhogal, Balbir S., Midlothian, VA, United States
PA A. H. Robins Company, Inc., Richmond, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4808404 19890228
AI US 1988-141953 19880111 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Brown, Johnnie R.; Assistant Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 784
AB Methods and compositions are disclosed for vaccinating warm-blooded animals against ***coccidiosis*** utilizing suspensions of excysted ***coccidial*** sporozoites in physiologically balanced medium containing water-soluble polymeric stabilizers selected from gels, gelatins, polysaccharide gums, cellulose or cellulose derivatives which extend viability or storage, additional extension of viability in storage being attained when the suspensions are finely divided and the polymeric stabilizers are hardened to form microcapsules.

L20 ANSWER 57 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 88:65505 USPATFULL
TI Method of disinfecting premises from ***coccidial*** ***oocysts*** using generated ammonia
IN Auchincloss, Thomas R., The Grange, Stanningfield, Bury St., Edmunds, Suffolk 1P14 4RD, United Kingdom
PI US 4777018 19881011
WO 8606934 19861204
AI US 1987-14763 19870202 (7)
WO 1986-GB307 19860602
19870323 PCT 371 date
19870323 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1985-13849 19850601
GB 1985-25180 19851011
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Richman, Barry S.; Assistant Examiner: McMahon, Timothy M.
LREP Collard, Roe & Galgano
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 346
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of disinfecting premises from ***coccidial*** ***oocysts*** in which surface to be disinfected is thoroughly wetted with a first aqueous solution of ammonium salt containing approximately 0.5 to 1.5 molar of ammonium together with non-ionic surfactant and indicator having a color change in the region of pH 8 to pH 10 and the wetted surface is then covered with sufficient of a second aqueous solution of alkali metal hydroxide containing approximately 0.75 to 2.3 molar of hydroxide toether with phenolic bactericide to cause the indicator to change color on the treated surface. A preparation for use in such a method comprises a first package containing ammonium salt together with non-ionic surfactant and indicator and second package containing alkali metal hydroxide and phenolic bactericide, the molar amount of hydroxide in the second package being greater than the molar amount of ammonium in the first package.

L20 ANSWER 58 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 88:8331 USPATFULL
TI ***Eimeria*** acervulina immunogens
IN Murray, Peter K., Red Bank, NJ, United States
Bhogal, Balbir S., Avenel, NJ, United States
Jacobson, Ethel B., New York, NY, United States
Crane, Mark S., Westfield, NJ, United States
Schmatz, Dennis M., Cranford, NJ, United States
Galuska, Stefan, North Plainfield, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4724145 19880209
AI US 1985-798775 19851118 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, John; Assistant Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.
LREP Tribble, Jack L., Perrella, Donald J., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 4
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 514
AB High levels of immunity are achieved in chickens inoculated intramuscularly or orally with E. acervulina extract immunogens. These extracts contain at least 20 polypeptides which induce a protective immune response not only against E. acervulina but also against E. tenella and E. maxima. The resulting immunity prevents intestinal lesions and reduces the number of viable ***oocysts*** in vaccinated and challenged birds. One or more of these polypeptides can be used as an immunogen to protect against ***coccidiosis*** .

L20 ANSWER 59 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 87:6385 USPATFULL
TI ***Coccidiosis*** vaccine
IN Murray, Peter K., Redbank, NJ, United States
Galuska, Stefan, North Plainfield, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4639372 19870127
AI US 1984-625882 19840629 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hazel, Blondel
LREP Perrella, Donald J., Pfeiffer, Hesna J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,6
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 474
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Sporozoites of ***coccidia*** fail to develop in chickens which are immune and many are blocked from penetrating host cells. Although previous attempts to immunize chickens with non-viable ***coccidial*** antigens have been unsuccessful it has been discovered that extracts from sporozoites or sporulated ***oocysts*** of E. tennella induce

high levels of protective immunity. These extracts contain at least 15 polypeptides many of which are associated with the surface of the sporozoite and induce good immune responses. Antibody to these polypeptides blocks sporozoite-host cell penetration in vitro and neutralizes sporozoites in vivo. One or more of these polypeptides may be used as an antigen to protect against ***coccidiosis*** .

L20 ANSWER 60 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 83:27715 USPATFULL
TI Method for preventing cats from shedding Toxoplasma ***oocysts*** after infection of such cats
IN Frenkel, Jacob K., Overland Park, KS, United States
Smith, Donald D., Independence, MO, United States
PA Kansas University Endowment Association, Lawrence, KS, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4391822 19830705
AI US 1982-403788 19820730 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rosen, Sam
LREP Schmidt, Johnson, Hovey & Williams
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 473
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of preventing, or at least substantially minimizing, shedding of Toxoplasma ***oocysts*** by cats is described which can be begun after infection of the cat and may serve to reduce the contamination with infectious ***oocysts*** of soils around areas of human habitation. The method involves administration, in effective amounts of a drug agent selected from the group consisting of monensin or salinomycin. The administration is preferably oral, and can be accomplished by mixing the drug with the cat's food or via a slow release dosage form. The drug treatment is normally commenced within about two days after infection, and is continued for a period of at least about two weeks.

L20 ANSWER 61 OF 61 USPATFULL
AN 81:48889 USPATFULL
TI Fecal examining device
IN Hennessy, Michael J., 1673 E. Oak Rd., Vineland, NJ, United States 08360
PI US 4288316 19810908
AI US 1980-123370 19800221 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hill, Ralph J.
LREP Lennox, Thomas A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 353
AB A fecal examining device for use in the float separation of parasite eggs from feces with a screen composed of slots having an effective flow area of at least 40% of the surface area interposed in the liquid to allow ova to pass through the screen to a collecting slide.